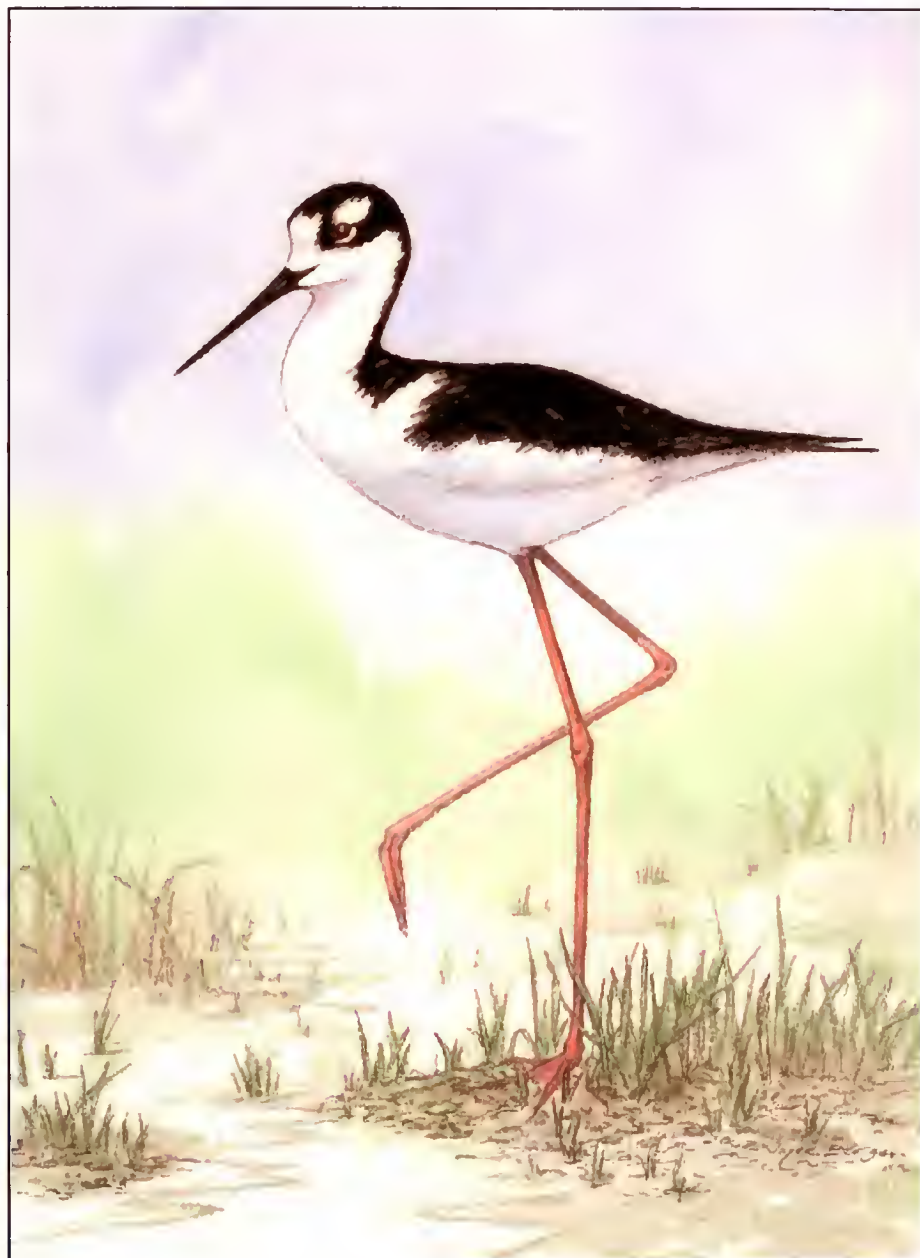
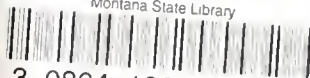


S  
598.29  
N11MBD  
2003  
1

P.D. Skaar's  
**Montana Bird Distribution**  
Sixth Edition  
2003





3 0864 1003 9846 3

This edition of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* presents the most current information available on the distribution of birds in Montana, representing tens of thousands of observations reported by hundreds of individuals across the state.

This edition:

- presents breeding and wintering maps for 409 bird species.
- introduces 17 new species maps.
- provides a state check-list of all species included in this edition in taxonomic order.
- displays current, previous edition, and historic information on each breeding season map.
- presents a list of rare birds for Montana (those species reported fewer than 20 times).
- includes a new section on bird record trends.
- describes 15 species of hypothetical occurrence.

To submit observations, investigate the records used to generate the maps in this book, and contribute to a better understanding of the birds of Montana, log online:  
<http://nhp.nrs.state.mt.us/mdbd>

This book was produced by:  
Montana Audubon  
Montana Natural Heritage Program  
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

P.D. Skaar's  
**Montana Bird Distribution**  
Sixth Edition

Updated  
and  
revised  
by

Susan Lenard  
John Carlson  
Janet Ellis  
Cedron Jones  
Chuck Tilly

STATE PUBLICATIONS COLLECTION

NOV 23 2007

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
551 FIFTH AVE  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

2003

This publication is the product of the cooperative efforts of  
Montana Audubon  
Montana Natural Heritage Program  
and  
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
(including support from the Nongame Wildlife Tax Check-off)



The price of this book is \$12.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.  
Copies may be purchased through Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana, 59601.

© 2003 Montana Audubon

This publication should be cited as:  
Lenard, S., J. Carlson, J. Ellis, C. Jones, and C. Tilly. 2003. P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird  
Distribution, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition. Montana Audubon, Helena, Montana.

# Table of Contents

Dedication .....	iv
Foreword by Jeff Marks .....	v
Acknowledgments .....	vi
Introduction .....	1
A History of <i>P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution</i> .....	1
About the Montana Bird Distribution Database .....	2
Latilongs and Quarter-latilongs .....	2
What is New in this Edition .....	3
New Birds in this Edition .....	3
Taxonomic Changes and Subspecies .....	3
Maps Reflect Historic Information .....	3
Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet .....	4
Interpreting the Maps .....	4
Bird Status and Number of Reported Sightings .....	5
Status Symbols on Distribution Maps .....	5
Status Symbol Codes and Criteria .....	6
A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong .....	8
Bird Record Trends: What Can We Learn from Bird Distribution Information? .....	9
Submission of New Records .....	12
When, How, and Where to Submit Records .....	12
Information Required of All Sightings .....	13
Rare Birds .....	14
Sensitive Species and Subspecies .....	14
Legend .....	15
Bird Distribution Maps .....	17
Appendix A. Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (TES) and Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested .....	127
Appendix B. Subspecies .....	129
Appendix C. Introduced Species .....	130
Appendix D. Hypothetical Records .....	130
Appendix E. Extinct Species .....	131
Appendix F. Rare Birds .....	132
Appendix G. Montana Rare Bird Report Form .....	133
Appendix H. Quarter-latilong Report Form .....	134
Appendix I. Checklist of Birds of Montana .....	135
Appendix J. Contributors to this Edition .....	138
References .....	139
Index .....	140
Notes .....	144

# Dedication

We respectfully dedicate this publication to:

## **Dr. Philip L. Wright**

Dr. Phil Wright (1914-1997), of Missoula, was a noted zoologist at the University of Montana. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees in zoology from the University of New Hampshire, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Fresh out of graduate school, Phil came to Missoula to teach at the University of Montana. During his 46-year tenure at the university he was a mentor to many students who attended his ornithology and mammalogy classes. Phil was instrumental in starting UM's zoological museum, which officially became the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum in May 1997. Although mammalogy was Phil's primary research interest, he was a sub-regional editor for *American Birds* and *National Audubon Society Field Notes* for many years, and 14 of his 39 scientific publications concerned birds. Phil was very interested in the distribution of birds in Montana, dedicating much of his retirement to the study of our state's rare birds. He was also a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee which has contributed extensively to this publication since 1991. One of his final contributions was the publication "Status of Rare Birds in Montana, With Comments on Known Hybrids." The article, published in *Northwestern Naturalist* 77:57-85, provides detailed records for 113 bird species reported fewer than 20 times in the state. (Reprints are available through Montana Audubon). Phil's life was dedicated to his family and his profession. His enthusiasm for everything that interested him was infectious, and the influence of his contributions to Montana and our knowledge of the birds that live here will continue for a very long time.

## **Dr. Clifford V. Davis**

Dr. Cliff Davis (1914-2002), of Bozeman, was a zoology professor at Montana State University. He earned his B.S. (1937) from Montana State University, his M.S. from the University of Michigan, and his Ph.D. from Oregon State University. For his Ph.D. dissertation, Cliff reviewed the status of the birds of Montana, citing some 487 references. He published these findings in 3 scientific papers to make the references more readily accessible to researchers and the general public. Originally from a ranch east of Judith Gap, Cliff returned to Montana after graduate school. He taught biology at Gallatin County High School for 8 years, and zoology at Montana State University for 30 years, until his retirement in 1974. In 1956, he received the MSU Distinguished Teacher Award. He was the author of numerous scientific articles, with his major interests in birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Cliff was well known for his study of birds in the Bozeman area and for his nature walks conducted for MSU students, Audubon, and other interested community groups and members. He loved to help young people if they showed even a glimmer of interest in nature. Cliff made an impression on untold numbers of individuals while he did what he loved best, watching for events such as the first Killdeer to arrive in the March twilight and sharing the experience, calling attention to what is truly important in life.

## **Beatrice "Bebe" FitzGerald**

Bebe FitzGerald (1916-2000), of Billings, joined Yellowstone Valley Audubon Society in 1972 and immediately became an active member. For 28 years, Bebe served as either a member of the Board of Directors, Secretary, Membership Chair, Vice-president, or President. She co-taught bird identification classes for 24 years to the Billings community using the chapter's collection of bird slides, for which she was responsible. Bebe also presented programs about Montana's birds to area school children. She was instrumental in establishing Montana Audubon as a statewide organization, and served as one of its first presidents. Bebe was passionate about birds and bird watching. As a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee, Bebe's passion inspired others to keep careful records to help increase our knowledge of Montana's birds.



# Foreword

In devising the latilong concept to depict bird distribution, Dave Skaar was a man of vision. Were he alive today, he would be pleased to see how *Montana Bird Distribution* has flourished since the second edition appeared in 1980, three years before his death, and he would be thrilled by the changes in the Montana bird scene during the last twenty years. The number of ornithologists and skilled amateurs in our state has grown tremendously, and with this increase has come a mind-boggling boom in the number of bird records to process. Indeed, some 39,000 new records were incorporated into this sixth edition, versus roughly 2,000 that Skaar received between his first and second editions. With so many new records, a task that was performed by Skaar alone now takes five authors and an eight-member records committee to accomplish. The benefit from this embarrassment of riches is that we have a much better picture of bird distribution than existed previously. For example, the official state list has grown by 30 species since 1980, and we now have well-documented breeding records for several species (Arctic Tern, Least Tern, Northern Hawk Owl, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black-throated Gray Warbler) that did not even rate a “b” in Skaar’s day.

Clearly, our knowledge of Montana birds has grown by leaps and bounds, and the appearance of the sixth edition is cause for celebration and for crediting the authors for a job well done. But the ultimate success of this work rests in the hands of those who contribute the data, and I suggest that our knowledge of bird distribution in the state can be even better than it is now. Without question, Montana has more expert birders afield than ever before, but many of us have dropped the ball when it comes to submitting data into the Montana Bird Distribution database. I draw this conclusion after examining the online records from the area with which I am most familiar: the latilongs that include the Missoula and Mission valleys. This region contains one of the highest concentrations of birders in the state. Yet, the records suggest (1) that only two Mew Gulls occurred in the Polson area between 1996 and 2002, (2) that Swainson’s Hawks rarely breed in Missoula, (3) that cormorants no longer breed at Ninepipe NWR, and, most amazingly, (4) that Canada Geese and Mallards have not overwintered with certainty in the area in the last seven years! Any active birder in western Montana knows that none of these statements is true, and I strongly suspect that the same sorts of inaccuracies can be found throughout the state. The problem is that many of us submit few (or none) of our records, or else we focus on rare and unusual species. For *Montana Bird Distribution* to function at its best, however, it must represent as close to the truth as we know it for all species, not just for rarities.

I’m as much to blame as anyone for this problem, and the greatest lesson I’ve learned from reading the sixth edition is that we have to do a better job of submitting records. This statement is not a criticism of *Montana Bird Distribution*, for it remains the most valuable source of information about our state’s birds. Rather, it is a plea to each of you to record as many sightings as possible when you are in the field, and then submit them to *Montana Bird Distribution* on a regular basis. When the seventh edition appears five years from now, let us hope that the number of contributors of 500 or more records will have grown to more than 100 people, and that you and I are among them.

*Jeff Marks*

Director of Bird Conservation  
Montana Audubon

# Acknowledgments

We offer profound thanks to the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Natural Resource Information System staff for their time, technical support, sound advice, and good humor. In particular, we thank T.J. Abbenhaus and John Nehring for their assistance with the production of the maps in this book. Their efforts allowed this publication to come to fruition. We also thank Allan Cox for his support of this project.

The Montana Bird Records Committee reviewed rare bird sightings and provided advice and comment on a number of issues for this edition. The Records Committee is comprised of Chuck Carlson (Fort Peck), Dan Casey (Kalispell), Bob Eng (Bozeman), Harriet Marble (Chester), Jeff Marks (Missoula), Terry McEneaney (Gardiner), Fritz Prellwitz (Malta), and Dan Sullivan (Helena). Thanks to the committee for its continuing efforts and dedication to a better understanding of Montana birds.

We are grateful to the hundreds of contributors who submitted thousands of recent records to make this edition possible (see Appendix J). Dan Sullivan obtained and compiled the data from the USGS North American Breeding Bird Survey. Jock Young arranged for the contribution of data from the University of Montana Landbird Monitoring program. Beth Madden, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge; Fritz Prellwitz, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge; and Sharon Browder, Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, were kind enough to share data from their refuge records. Dan Casey arranged for the contribution of data from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and Chris Yde assisted with obtaining data from the Department of Environmental Quality. Thanks, also, to Dave Lockman and Eric Atkinson.

Significant editorial advice was provided by Chuck Carlson, Martie Crone, George Holton, Dan Sullivan, and especially Jeff Marks. We also thank Martin Miller of the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Cora Helm of the Montana Department of Transportation for their work. Thanks to Brie Funston and Terri Thompson for spending many hours entering what seemed like mountains of data. We express additional gratitude to the many individuals who supported and contributed to this project in one manner or another, but are not specifically identified.

Without the financial support of the following individuals and organizations, this book would not have been possible. We extend our greatest thanks to: Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund (Dan Sullivan), Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (Heidi Youmans), Bureau of Land Management (Roxanne Falise), Bureau of Reclamation (Justin Kucera), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Stephanie Jones), URS/BRW Inc., and Montana Audubon. The Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund, located at the Montana Community Foundation, is a permanent endowment dedicated to supporting the Montana Bird Distribution project. For more information about making contributions to this fund, contact Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624, (406) 443-3949; or the Montana Community Foundation, 101 N. Last Chance Gulch, Suite 211, Helena, MT 59601, (406) 443-8313.

The work of ten artists appears in this publication. We thank them for their generosity. Their talents have greatly improved the book's appearance. **Joyce Bergen:** Black-necked Stilt, cover; **Sharon Browder:** Hooded Merganser, p. 32; **John Carlson:** Common Loon, p. 16; Harlequin Duck, p. 30; American White Pelican, p. 143; **Kate Davis:** Great Blue Heron, p. 21; Steller's Jay, p. 82; Red-winged Blackbird, p. 119; **Sid Frissell:** Semipalmated Plover, p. 44; Lewis's Woodpecker, p. 128; **Ron Jenkins:** American Kestrel, p. 37; Prairie Falcon, p. 38; White-crowned Sparrow, p. 113; Lazuli Bunting, p. 117; **Phyllis Koeber:** Horned Grebe, p. 18; Dunlin, p. 51; Black Tern, p. 60; Wilson's Warbler, p. 105; Cassin's Finch, p. 123; Common Poorwill, p. 132; **Jerry Kustich:** Sora, p. 42; Northern Pygmy-Owl, p. 64; Clark's Nutcracker, p. 83; Rock Wren, p. 89; **Ted Nordhagen:** Western Tanager, p. 107; **James Utsler:** Red-tailed Hawk, page ii.



# Introduction

This publication is a summary of observation records of birds in Montana. Every bird species recorded in the Montana Bird Distribution database is included, with maps indicating breeding and wintering distribution for each species. The species are listed in taxonomic order by common and scientific name. The maps portray the data contained in the database and do not presume to be a complete representation of the distribution of all species across the state. They provide a picture of where birds have been seen and reported. Two maps appear for each bird species, one representing observations recorded during the breeding season, the other representing observations recorded during the wintering season.

Four hundred nine species have been recorded in the state; 106 species are considered rare (fewer than 20 documented observations for the state), 259 species are known to breed in the state, and 163 species are known to overwinter. An additional 15 species are of hypothetical occurrence and may make their way into future editions of this book.

Montana's diverse geography, ecology, and climate all contribute to the great variety and abundance of birds across our state. The distribution and abundance of our state's avifauna, however, are profoundly influenced as our human population increases and development of our landscape accelerates. Some generalist species, those that tend to thrive in human-altered landscapes, are exhibiting population increases and associated range expansions. Specialized species, those that require specific habitat, such as Mountain Plover and Yellow-billed Cuckoo, are negatively affected by human development. Alteration of their natural habitat reduces the ability of these birds to survive and reproduce, ultimately making them increasingly rare. Gathering more complete information about the distribution of birds across our state can help us gain a better understanding of our influence on the landscape and can contribute to more successful conservation efforts.

## A History of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution*

---

Dr. Palmer David Skaar (1923-1983) arrived in Montana in 1957 to join the faculty of Montana State College (now Montana State University). Although his professional field was microbial genetics, he did more than any other individual to further the study of Montana birds. His contagious enthusiasm and his involvement in the study of Montana bird distribution earned him great respect throughout the state.

Having pioneered the "latilong" concept in animal distribution studies, Dr. Skaar's definitive *Birds of the Bozeman Latilong*, published in 1969, was a model regional bird account. The influence of his first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, published in 1975, was tremendous. It motivated volunteers and professionals across the state, and resulted in careful ornithological scrutiny of vast areas of Montana that had never before been studied. Since the publication of the first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, several classes of animals in other states have been mapped using the latilong system. The annual Breeding Bird Surveys sponsored by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service also use this system.

Dr. Skaar published the second edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* in 1980. The third edition was published in 1985 by his son, Don Skaar, and by Dennis Flath and Larry Thompson (Skaar et al. 1985). The fourth edition of this publication appeared in March 1992 (Bergeron et al. 1992), with two innovations. First, it introduced quarter-latilongs to better define species distribution. Second, and more significantly, the maps in the fourth edition were generated from a computerized database of bird distribution records. The fifth edition, and now this sixth, also used this computerized database to generate the distribution maps (see the following section entitled *About the Montana Bird Distribution Database*).

*P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* is revised and updated approximately every 5 years. Each update is cumulative, adding new bird records to those documented historically. This sixth edition of this publication is one of Dr. Skaar's ongoing legacies. Future editions will continue as a direct result of his inspirational and forward-thinking efforts.

## About the Montana Bird Distribution Database

The Montana Bird Distribution database contains observation records for the birds of Montana submitted by volunteer contributors from across the state. Created in 1991 by entering information contained in the third edition of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* (1985) into database format, the database contained approximately 88,000 records when the maps in this edition were generated on 1 January 2003. Of these, 13,000 represent latilong values from the third edition, 14,000 are records entered for the fourth edition (records received from 1985 through 1991), 22,000 are records for the fifth edition (records received from 1992 through 1995), and 39,000 are new records entered for this sixth edition (records received from 1 January 1996 through 31 December 2002).

Entries into the database from the third edition were entered directly from the publication, and not from specific observation reports. These records, therefore, do not include the source (observer) or date, and do not represent a known number of actual observations. In contrast, since 1991, all records added to the database include information on the observer, species, location, and date the observation was made. The database is housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program in the Montana State Library in Helena and is maintained by Montana Audubon.

## Latilongs and Quarter-latilongs

The maps in this book are shaped in the general outline of Montana, with a grid pattern overlaying the state in units called **latilongs** and **quarter-latilongs**. The back cover of this book illustrates this grid pattern and how the latilong system is positioned across the state. The word "latilong" is a combination of the words "latitude" and "longitude" and represents the areas formed by the intersection of these imaginary mapping lines, thereby delineating rectangular sections across the state. Latilong and quarter-latilong units work well in a large, sparsely populated state like Montana and allow for a consistent, systematic method of gathering and displaying distribution information about bird species. Forty-nine latilongs and 185 quarter-latilongs cover Montana.

More specifically, **Latilongs** (LL) are mapping units formed by successive lines of latitude and longitude, marked at one-degree intervals. These lines form a rectangular grid pattern across the state. Each latilong is assigned a number: 1 through 49, starting at the northwest corner of the state. The average dimension of each latilong is 47 miles (76 km) wide and 69 miles (111 km) long, representing an area of approximately 3,200 square miles (8,436 sq. km). Because of the earth's curvature, latilongs along the Canadian border are 5.4 percent smaller than those along the Wyoming border. Latilongs 48 and 49 cover only small portions of southwestern Montana.

**Quarter-latilongs** (QLL) are created by evenly dividing each latilong unit into four quarters. Each quarter-latilong is identified by its associated latilong number, with the addition of a letter (A, B, C, or D), ordered left to right (see *Figure 1*). Thus, latilong 19 is divided into 4 QLLs: 19A, 19B, 19C, and 19D.

*Figure 1. Quarter-latilongs are created by dividing each latilong unit into four quarters.*



# What is New in This Edition

This edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* follows the same basic format as the fifth edition. However, a few changes have been made and are described below.

## New Birds in this Edition

---

Seventeen bird species are new to the sixth edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*: Mississippi Kite, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Little Gull, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Costa's Hummingbird, Gray Flycatcher, Vermilion Flycatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Western Scrub-Jay, Hooded Warbler, Pyrrhuloxia, Northern Cardinal, Great-tailed Grackle, Hooded Oriole, and Lesser Goldfinch. Records for these species were reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee.

First-time breeding records for two species appear in this book: Arctic Tern (QLL 9C) and Black-throated Gray Warbler (QLL 41C). Two new "winter" (w) records were also added: Le Conte's Sparrow (QLL 25B) and Vesper Sparrow (QLL 25D).

## Taxonomic Changes and Subspecies

---

The following taxonomic changes appear in this edition. The common name of the Oldsquaw is now the Long-tailed Duck (Latin name of *Clangula hyemalis* remains the same); the Sage Grouse is now named Greater Sage-Grouse (Latin name of *Centrocercus urophasianus* remains the same); the common name for Common Snipe was changed to Wilson's Snipe, and its Latin name of *Gallinago gallinago* was changed to *Gallinago delicata*; Red Phalarope now has the scientific name of *Phalaropus fulicarius*; Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*), and Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*); the scientific name of Black-billed Magpie was changed from *Pica pica* to *Pica hudsonia* (with the species on the Eurasian continent retaining *Pica pica*); and the scientific name of Blue Grosbeak was changed from *Guiraca caerulea* to *Passerina caerulea*.

All species names and taxonomic revisions follow the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU) *Check-list of North American Birds*, Seventh Edition (AOU 1998) and subsequent supplements (AOU 2000, 2002).




Because future taxonomic changes are inevitable, the Montana Bird Records Committee has identified five species where data collection for subspecies (or forms) distribution is requested. The five species and their twelve associated subspecies are identified in Appendix B.

## Maps Reflect Historic Information

---

### Breeding Season Maps

For the first time, the breeding season maps in this book represent; (1) new information, (2) previous edition information, and (3) historic information on one map. This was done so significant changes that have occurred in the distribution of species over the history of collecting bird records can be observed. The historic information (i.e., information prior to 1991) is represented in full latilong (LL) blocks, while the newer data is depicted in quarter latilong (QLL) blocks as follows:

-  “New” observations (1996-2002) are represented on the maps by a symbol (B, b, t, W, and w) in the center of each QLL block. \*
-  “Previous” QLL observations (1991-1995) are represented by the background color of the QLL block. \*
-  “Historic” observations are represented by “hatch marks” in LL blocks where records exist for observations of that species prior to 1991, but have not been recorded since. The hatch marks do not distinguish between observations of direct, indirect, or no evidence of breeding (B, b, or t). They simply indicate a record of the species somewhere in that latilong prior to 1991, with no recent observations submitted. This information is provided to help understand where birds were seen historically, but have not been reported for the past twelve years. \*

## Wintering Season Maps

The wintering season maps are presented in latilong blocks only. The background color represents cumulative historic information, and the letter symbols represent information collected for the years 1996 through 2002. \*

\*For an explanation of latilong and quarter-latilong blocks, see page 2. For an explanation of map colors and symbols see pages 5-7.

Note: Readers with an interest in specific information on observations, new and historic, should visit the Montana Bird Distribution interactive website and investigate the database by performing their own customized searches (see below for more information about searches). For historic records, readers may also refer to previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*.

## Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet

The Montana Bird Distribution database is now available as an interactive website. The site allows users to submit records electronically and to examine all records in the database. Housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program, the database can be accessed by visiting:

<http://nhp.nrs.state.mt.us/mbd/>

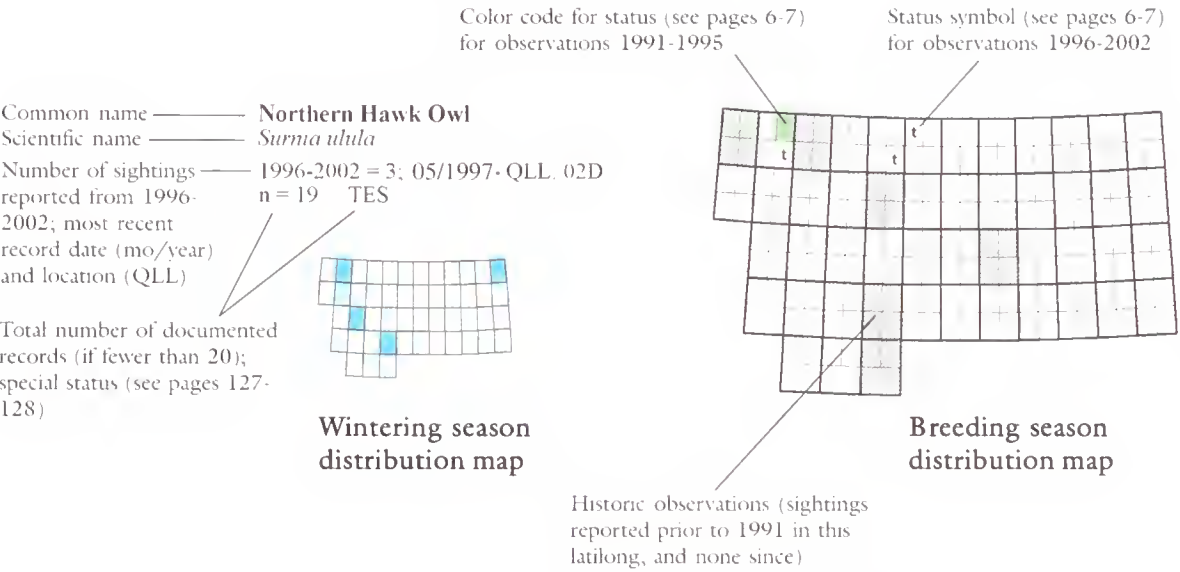
In addition, access to the database allows users to perform individual tailored searches. These searches can, for example, answer such questions as: which species occur in the Ingomar area; what is the current distribution of the Lazuli Bunting; how many times, and where, has the American Bittern been reported since 1991; or, what species are reported as breeding during the month of July near Polebridge? Users may query the database by species, breeding or wintering status, location (QLL), month, and year.

## Interpreting the Maps

The maps, and their associated colored blocks, lettered symbols, and hatch marks indicate the distribution of birds across the state. As explained above, historic information, displayed on the breeding maps, appears as hatch marks over the latilong in areas where birds were reported prior to 1991, and not since. Quarter latilong information from the fifth edition appears as a colored background, and new information (1996-2002) as lettered symbols over the background color in the quarter-latilong position of each map (see *Figure 2*).



Figure 2. Example of Distribution Maps



[This example shows a species that is both rare (fewer than 20 recorded observations in the state), and is a species of special status (threatened, endangered, or species of concern for some other reason)].

## Bird Status and Number of Reported Sightings

The number of reported sightings and status of each species is provided on the lines beneath the species' name. Symbols and their definitions are explained below.

- 1996-2002** = The total number of bird sightings reported for this species in the last seven years, 1996-2002. If no observations were reported during this time period (1996-2002 = 0) the year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.
- n** = Rare birds (fewer than 20 verified sightings in the state) are identified by the letter "n" followed by the total number of reported sightings recorded for the state. The year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.
- TES** = Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (see Appendix A).
- SI** = Birds for which "Supplemental Information" is requested (see Appendix A).

## Status Symbols on Distribution Maps

The maps on the following pages indicate the distribution of birds based upon observations made during two distinct seasons:

- Breeding season (February 16 to December 14, which includes spring and fall migrations for many species), and
- Wintering season (December 15 to February 15).

The breeding season maps are the large maps located to the right of the small wintering season



maps. The symbols (the letters displayed in the QLL blocks) describe the status of the bird species observed in that particular QLL reported for years 1996-2002. The status denotes whether the species recorded for that QLL exhibited behavior indicating “breeding,” “indirect evidence of breeding,” “no evidence of breeding (transient),” “wintering,” or was “observed at least once during the wintering season.” The status of bird observations is indicated by a lettered symbol:

**B** = direct evidence of breeding  
**b** = indirect evidence of breeding  
**t** = no evidence of breeding  
**W** = overwintering  
**w** = seen during winter, but not confirmed as overwintering

The symbol within each quarter-latilong rectangle displays the highest documented status for that species for that quarter-latilong (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t”). Because the wintering season maps are smaller, in order for them to be readable, the data are presented in latilong blocks (where “W” is higher than “w”) rather than quarter-latilongs.

The lettered symbols and colored blocks are defined as follows:

## Status Symbol Codes and Criteria

### BREEDING SEASON (February 16 to December 14)


For observations of birds during the breeding season, the letters “B,” “b,” or “t” are used to indicate the birds’ breeding status.

#### **Direct evidence of breeding or “evidence of young.”**

“B” is used to designate direct evidence of breeding. This status requires evidence that young (or eggs) have been produced.

Breeding is not assumed simply by the presence of adults or behavior. “B” is used only if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Occupied nest - adults entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating an occupied nest (includes high nests or nest-holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adult incubating or brooding.
2. Recently fledged young (of altricial species) incapable of sustained flight, or downy young (of precocial species) restricted to the area by dependence on adults or limited mobility.
3. Adults attending young - adult carrying food or fecal sac for young, or feeding recently fledged young.
4. Used nest or eggshell found (identification must be convincing for such records to be accepted).
5. Nest with egg(s) that can be clearly identified. *The presence of cowbird eggs or young is confirmation of breeding for both cowbird and host species.*


 Historic quarter-latilong information for “B” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

NOTE: Records of direct evidence (“B”) of breeding are *only* accepted when at least one of the five criteria listed above is observed and information to justify a “B” designation is included in the Comments section. If no supporting information is given, the record will be recorded as a “b,” (see following).

**b** Indirect, or circumstantial, evidence of breeding


“b” is used to indicate indirect evidence of breeding. This status applies if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Singing males or territorial birds observed in suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season.
2. Courtship behavior or copulation.
3. Adults visiting a probable nest site.
4. Agitation behavior, distraction display, feigning injury, or anxiety call from an adult.
5. Nest building.
6. Physiological evidence of breeding (brood patch or eggs in oviduct) based on bird in hand.

 Historic quarter-latilong information for “b” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

**t** No evidence of breeding

“t” represents transients, migrants, or wide-ranging species that exhibit no breeding behavior at the time observed.


 Historic quarter-latilong information for “t” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the gray background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

**WINTERING SEASON (December 15 to February 15)**

For observations of birds during the wintering season, “W” or “w” are used to indicate that species’ winter status.


**W** Overwintering

“W” is used to indicate regular sightings of the species during the winter period. (When submitting observations for “W”, the dates for which the bird was seen throughout the winter months December 15 to February 15 must be included in the Comments section).

 Historic latilong information for “W” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark blue background in each latilong (LL) block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

**w** Observed during the wintering season, but not confirmed as overwintering

“w” indicates that the species is observed at least once between December 15 and February 15, but not regularly during the wintering season.

 Historic latilong information for “w” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light blue background in each LL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

# A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong

The following maps use the latilong system to summarize the information stored in the database in two different ways:

Figure 3 shows the *total number of records* of all species entered for each quarter-latilong (QLL) for the period 1996 through 2002.

Figure 4 shows the relative diversity of bird species with two different numbers:

- (1) the center number indicates the *total number of species* recorded for that latilong for all years; and
- (2) the corner numbers show the total *number of species* recorded in each QLL, associated with that corner position, for the period 1996 - 2002.

Both maps generally reflect where contributors to the database are reporting bird observations.

Figure 3. Total Records of all Species for Each Quarter-latilong, 1996-2002.

104	188	116	369	212	109	26	119	313	207	126	174	169	116	261	143	71	41	135	13	0	48	20	462
452	399	211	706	111	75	85	52	51	190	330	655	81	326	5	69	508	7	61	235	62	25	93	302
237	451	144	746	248	137	260	92	83	961	470	271	37	180	99	137	91	20	50	17	1	0	2	25
90	367	510	315	547	210	270	298	171	392	297	147	19	75	217	136	51	79	105	27	188	0	13	228
	182	788	503	555	230	688	601	235	237	213	68	189	120	306	89	137	0	0	37	172	130	59	
	921	453	135	247	149	273	216	355	543	348	121	152	35	0	3	193	1	69	5	6	92		
	353	454	396	241	294	629	357	475	308	151	454	257	36	177	57	32	219	0	132	34	9		
	104	166	249	193	312	182	287	98	124	110	231	27	44	75	64	58	9	0	1	115			
		58	92	384	131	205																	

Figure 4. Total Number of Species Ever Recorded in Each Latilong (center number) and the Number of Species Recorded in Each Quarter-latilong since January 1996.

62	91	65	100	74	74	26	58	83	107	81	87	81	61	74	76	49	29	76	13	0	40	19	169
253		306		268		205		230		239		213		197		278		297		183		271	
118	104	123	163	63	58	67	46	37	98	152	118	62	101	5	63	145	6	52	154	56	21	50	140
91	111	68	163	102	61	116	66	52	191	109	104	31	72	68	80	68	19	43	16	1	0	2	24
216		311		254		291		291		213		237		231		190		224		173		217	
47	89	114	151	141	106	110	119	97	126	109	66	17	62	95	72	37	56	68	21	60	0	11	74
	66	234		122	166	122	182	213	103	93	94	47	95	58	93	46	62	0	0	34	67	79	52
	320		280		281		292		267		241		234		207		204		255		184		
	178	133	80	148	62	123	119	128	148	118	91	88	28	0	3	68	1	45	4	6	43		
	114	111	117	102	110	161	170	120	119	87	126	114	32	72	34	32	76	0	54	33	8		
		212		236		312		259		277		306		203		224		185		215			
		55	76	117	102	141	74	116	49	80	82	99	24	41	56	51	47	9	0	1	56		
				46	65	118	68	87															
					202		247																

# Bird Record Trends: What Can We Learn From Bird Distribution Information?

This edition is a ‘snapshot’ of the Montana Bird Distribution database at a single point in time (1 January 2003). It is useful in several ways because it:

- Displays the range and status of each species in Montana;
- Can help with bird identification;
- Can alert birders to areas of the state that are poorly covered or to species that are insufficiently reported.

The database is potentially much more useful, however, because it can provide information important to the conservation of Montana’s avifauna. The simplest and most important examples of this are queries of the database designed to answer questions about “trends”: which species appear to be increasing in numbers or range or both, and which appear to be decreasing, and where the changes are occurring.

However, the usefulness of such queries is compromised because the database does not represent where birds actually are, but rather where birds have been observed and reported. Nevertheless, it is useful to query for trend information and to publish those results, since the information can suggest species or areas of the state that need more attention and might motivate birders to report more observations of those species and in those areas.

We present some examples of trend information based on queries of the Montana Bird Distribution database. Two kinds of queries were run:

- (1) queries to discern trends for species are reported as lists of “increasers” and “decreasers”;
- (2) queries for QLL richness trends are reported using maps.

Both kinds of queries are based on the following protocol:

- Only QLL records are used (73,054 records)
- Records are broken into 3 time periods
  - P1 = pre 1994 (23,566)
  - P2 = 1994 through 1997 (27,293)
  - P3 = 1998 through 2002 (22,195)

(NOTE: these dates were selected because the number of records for each of these periods is similar. No corrections were made for actual difference in numbers of observations among the periods.)

## Species Trends

For species trends, we first calculate how many QLLs each species has been reported in during each time period. We then define “increasers” as those species for which  $P1\text{-QLLs} < P2\text{-QLLs} < P3\text{-QLLs}$  (where “P1-QLLs” is the number of QLLs where that species was reported before 1994, etc.) Similarly, “decreasers” have  $P1\text{-QLLs} > P2\text{-QLLs} > P3\text{-QLLs}$ .

## Species Richness and Trends by QLL

For QLL/species richness trends, we first calculate how many species have been reported in each QLL during each period. Then “increasers” are those QLLs for which  $P1\text{-species} < P2\text{-species} < P3\text{-species}$  (where “P1-species” is the number of species reported in that QLL before 1994, etc.)

## Reported Observations and Trends by QLL

Finally, we present a QLL map that summarizes the total number of reported observations, and the trends across the 3 periods, for each QLL. Comparing this map with the “species richness” map suggests that many, but not all, of the trends seen in species richness may simply reflect trends in the number of reported observations.

# Species Trends

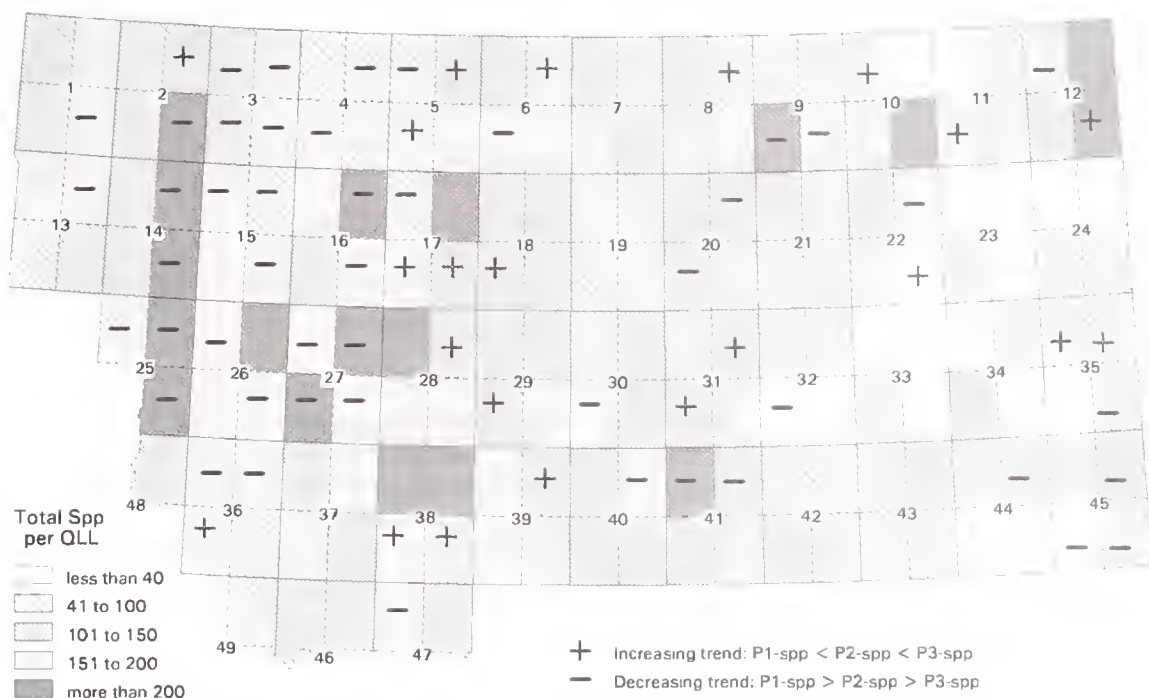
The lists below indicate those species exhibiting trends in the number of QLLs in which they were reported. Those species reported in increasing numbers of QLLs are identified as “increasers” while those reported in progressively fewer QLLs are “decreasers.”

INCREASERS (numbers of QLLs reported per period)				DECREASERS (numbers of QLLs reported per period)			
SPECIES	P1	P2	P3	SPECIES	P1	P2	P3
Tundra Swan	18	25	26	Red-necked Grebe	35	29	21
Wood Duck	31	35	42	Ross's Goose	11	7	6
Osprey	47	52	55	Trumpeter Swan	20	16	11
Red-tailed Hawk	105	116	132	White-winged Scoter	8	7	5
Marbled Godwit	28	42	45	Northern Goshawk	46	38	29
Herring Gull	6	9	10	Gray Partridge	59	42	39
Calliope Hummingbird	25	29	35	Greater Sage-Grouse	23	19	17
Northern Flicker	78	96	97	American Coot	77	71	65
Pileated Woodpecker	27	36	38	Black-bellied Plover	12	11	10
Western Wood-Pewee	72	92	94	Western Sandpiper	13	9	7
Willow Flycatcher	40	60	64	Stilt Sandpiper	15	9	3
Hammond's Flycatcher	30	56	58	Bonaparte's Gull	17	13	9
Dusky Flycatcher	33	78	85	California Gull	56	55	48
Cordilleran Flycatcher	26	28	36	Black Tern	27	26	21
Common Raven	63	84	86	Great Horned Owl	67	63	54
Brown Creeper	20	40	59	Burrowing Owl	33	28	21
Winter Wren	23	36	37	Long-eared Owl	18	13	10
American Robin	109	142	149	Black-chinned Hummingbird	10	9	7
Northern Mockingbird	4	5	6	Red-headed Woodpecker	19	14	10
Sprague's Pipit	20	29	30	Say's Phoebe	56	54	53
Cedar Waxwing	54	81	82	Bohemian Waxwing	35	33	15
Tennessee Warbler	6	10	12	Harris's Sparrow	20	17	12
Yellow-rumped Warbler	61	88	94	Lapland Longspur	13	8	6
Townsend's Warbler	30	46	48	Rusty Blackbird	7	5	3
Field Sparrow	8	18	21	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	17	12	9
McCown's Longspur	22	26	27	Black Rosy-Finch	17	5	2
Western Meadowlark	91	130	132	Hoary Redpoll	6	3	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	93	125	128				
Bullock's Oriole	28	50	61				

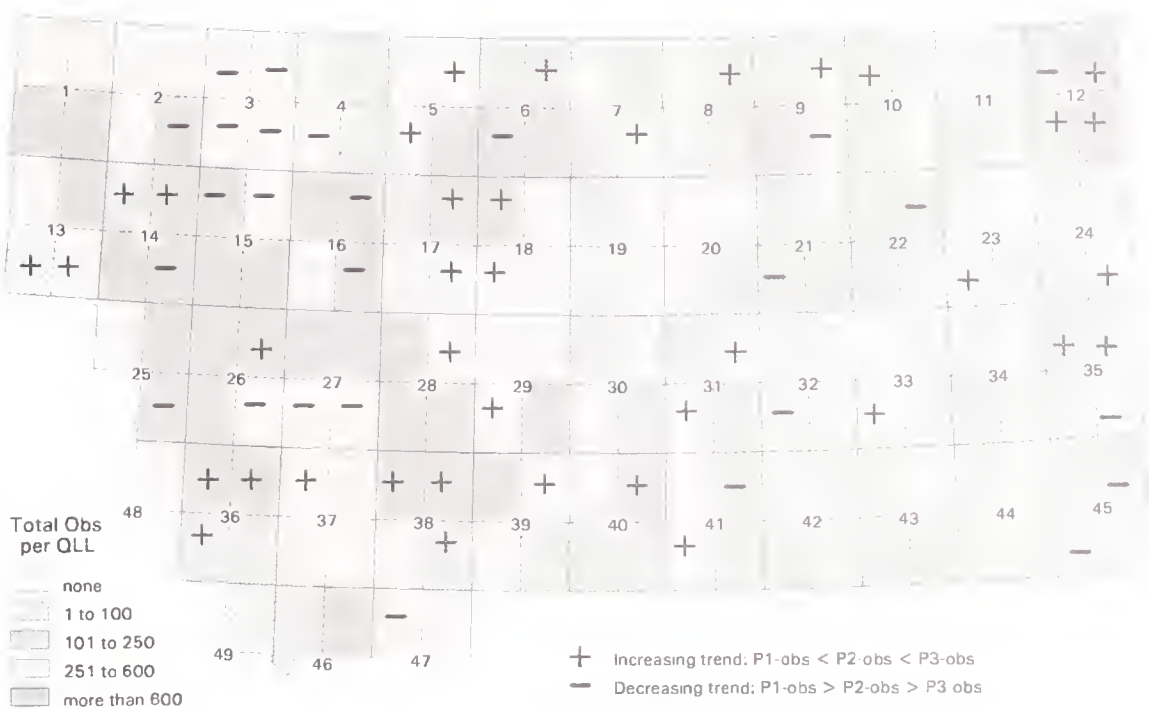
P1 = records for observations prior to 1994  
P2 = records for observations between 1994-1997  
P3 = records for observations 1998 - 2002



## Species Richness and Trends by QLL



## Reported Observations and Trends by QLL



# Submission of New Records

This section explains how to submit records to the database, the information required for all observations, and an explanation of the extra information needed for **Rare Birds** or species for which more information is needed (**TES** and **SI**, and subspecies of interest).

## When, How, and Where to Submit Records

---

The recording of bird sightings in Montana is an ongoing process. For this effort to succeed, all species, both common and rare, must be recorded for each quarter-lat/long during each revision period. See below for submitting observations of rare species.

If several birding trips are made within a single QLL, observations from each trip should be summarized into a single master species list for that QLL and submitted once per year. For each species recorded, please submit the highest status observed (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t” and “W” higher than “w”) and the date associated with the observation.

There are two ways to submit records:

### Online:

The preferred way for records to be submitted is through the Montana Bird Distribution website. Observers may log onto the website <<http://nhp.nrs.state.mt.us/mbd/>> and submit bird observations at any time. The information requested for sightings entered on the internet is similar to that found on the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H.

### By mail:

For those observers without access to the internet, or for those who would rather submit records by mail, the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H, or a similar format, may be copied, filled in, and mailed to:

Montana Bird Distribution  
Montana Audubon  
P.O. Box 595  
Helena, Montana 59624

This book summarizes the tens of thousands of individual bird-observation records contained in the database. Verifying the quality of records, whether collected by professionals or volunteers, is an important step taken to ensure that only the highest quality information is accepted. Therefore, rare bird records are screened by the Montana Bird Records Committee; all other distribution records are reviewed by Montana Audubon and Montana Natural Heritage Program staff.

## Information Required of All Sightings

---

The bird distribution database includes only those records that are accurate and complete. In order to be included in the database, every record that is submitted into the Montana Bird Distribution database *must* have the following information:

- **NAME** of the bird species (either common or scientific).
- **DATE** of the sighting. Dates are critical for knowing when birds are arriving, breeding, or migrating through Montana. The date also gives database managers a tool for verifying records. For example, a breeding record for a warbler in March would not be accepted without substantial documentation. Consequently, records without dates are not accepted.
- **LOCATION** of the observation. In addition to quarter-latilong information, a short description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Wild Horse Lake; west side of Ear Mountain; along Pumpkin Creek in Volborg; etc.), as well as a legal description (Township, Range, Section), if possible. For finer resolution in determining locations and quarter-latilongs, please refer to U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps; or the *Montana Atlas and Gazetteer* (DeLorme 2001). Exact locations (latitude and longitude) are also valuable if recorded.
- **STATUS**: Observations submitted with a “**B**” or “**W**” *must* be accompanied by information documenting why the designation was used. Specific details about nest location (tree, cliff, island, e.g.) are also extremely helpful.

A detailed description of “**B**” appears under *Status Symbol Codes and Criteria* on page 6. At least one of the five specific criteria *must* be met to qualify a sighting for this category (i.e., occupied nest, dependent young, etc.). If no information is included in the Comments section to justify a “**B**” designation, the record will be recorded as a “b.”

Similarly, “**W**” has a specific definition that needs to be documented: “*regular* sightings during the winter period.” Without documentation, a (upper case) “**W**” will be recorded in the database as a (lower case) “w.”

- **NAME** and **TELEPHONE NUMBER** of the observer. This information allows the observer to be contacted if questions about a submitted record should arise.

Because of the volume of data being managed and the limited time available for scrutiny of individual bird sighting records submitted, the effort made to provide complete and accurate information is greatly appreciated.

## Rare Birds

Submissions of sightings of rare species should be made immediately, while details of the observations are fresh. Submissions for these species require a Rare Bird Report Form. This form, found in Appendix G, also appears on the Montana Natural Heritage website at <http://mnh.mt.gov> and may be submitted electronically, or printed and mailed to: Montana Bird Distribution, Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624.

The Rare Bird Report Form must be submitted for the following observations:

- Rare birds (species with fewer than 20 observation records for the state);
- Out-of-range species;
- The first state breeding record for a species; and
- The first overwintering record for a species.

The Montana Bird Records Committee was established in 1991 to review rare and unusual sightings. Only rare bird records accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee are included in the database and are presented in this publication.

For individuals submitting a rare bird sighting, the observer should describe only what was *actually* witnessed. Seldom is it possible to observe all details of a bird's anatomy or behavior. The report should be completed as soon as possible following the observation, while details are fresh. Although the main emphasis should focus on describing the species under consideration, it is also helpful to note how similar species were eliminated. Drawings or photographs assist greatly in determining species identification and should be included with the report. All rare bird records are archived at the Montana Audubon office, including confirmation drawings and photographs.

## Sensitive Species and Subspecies

Specific details are requested for all sightings of **threatened, endangered, and other species of concern (TES)**, as well as species where **supplemental information** is being collected (**SI**) (see Appendix A). Details requested include information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., especially observations indicating evidence of breeding.

For all TES, SI, and subspecies observations, the precise location of a record is particularly important. Therefore, a description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Sixteenmile Creek west of Ringling, Buffalo Lake; east side of Douglas Mtn in the Beartooth Range; Hwy 191, 7 miles east of Hilger; etc.). Nesting information on these species is also critical. Nesting records should include the specific location of the nest(s), number of individuals observed, and a general habitat description.

Maps for **subspecies** of three species appear directly after each of the three species' maps. For example, following the Northern Flicker map, maps for both the Red-shafted and the Yellow-shafted flicker subspecies are presented. In order to increase our understanding of how these subspecies are distributed in the state, records need to be collected for observations of these and other subspecies. In addition to the three species with accompanying subspecies maps, two other species and their associated subspecies of interest are listed in Appendix B.

Observations of these species can be entered online or can be reported on the quarter-latilong report form found in Appendix H and submitted by mail. Multiple lines may be used for descriptions of the requested information, if necessary.

# Legend

For detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 4-7.

**B** Direct evidence of breeding or evidence of young.


 Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **B** is represented as the dark green background in each QLL block.

**b** Indirect or circumstantial evidence of breeding.

 Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **b** is represented as the light green background in each QLL block.

**t** No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.

 Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **t** is represented as a gray background in each QLL block.

 Hatch marks on the maps define areas where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since. The hatch marks indicate an observation of the species in that LL block, and may represent any one of the three possible status categories for the breeding season; **B**, **b**, or **t**.

**W** Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.

 Cumulative historic information for **W** is represented as dark blue in each LL block.

**w** Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.

 Cumulative historic information for **w** is represented as light blue in each LL block.

 (blank space) no record

**1996-2002** = total number of sightings submitted for new information presented in this edition

**mo/year - QLL:** = month / year and QLL of most recent observation

**n** = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)

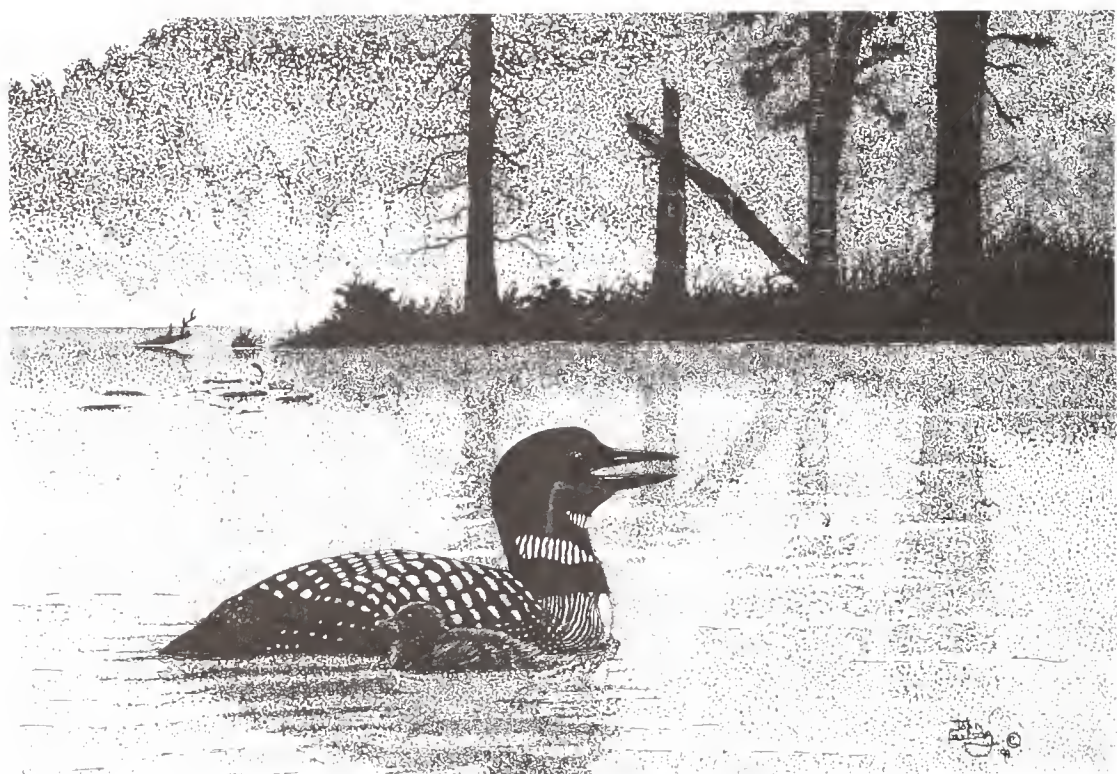
**TES** threatened, endangered, or sensitive species

**SI** supplemental information requested for this species

**LL** Latilong

**QLL** Quarter-latilong





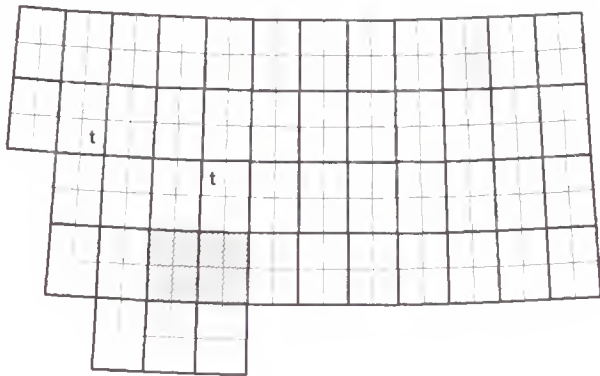
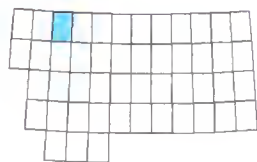
# Bird Distribution Maps

GAVIIFORMES Gaviidae

## Red-throated Loon

*Gavia stellata*

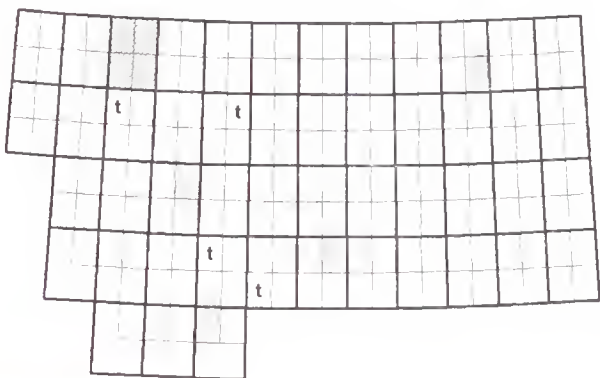
1996-2002 = 2; 10/2002 - QLL: 28A  
n = 11



## Pacific Loon

*Gavia pacifica*

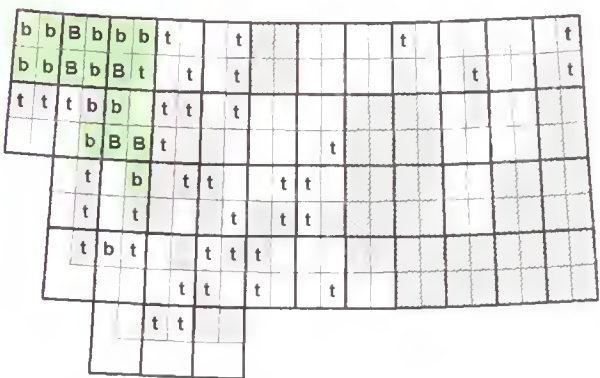
1996-2002 = 5; 11/2001 - QLL: 38A  
n = 14



## Common Loon

*Gavia immer*

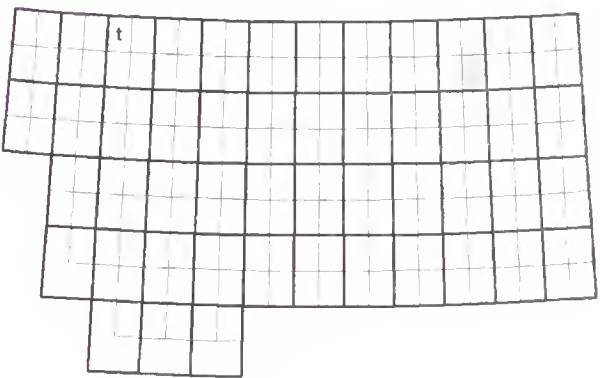
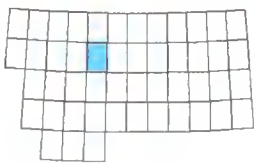
1996-2002 = 101  
TES



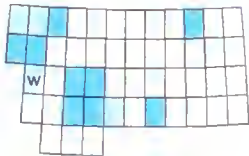
## Yellow-billed Loon

*Gavia adamsii*

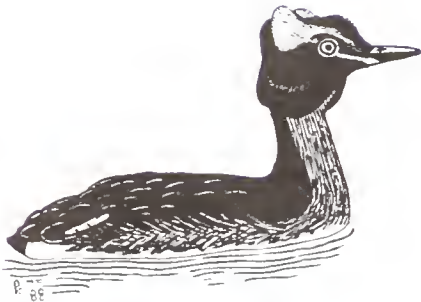
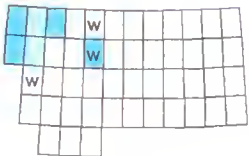
1996-2002 = 1; 04/1999 - QLL: 03A  
n = 3



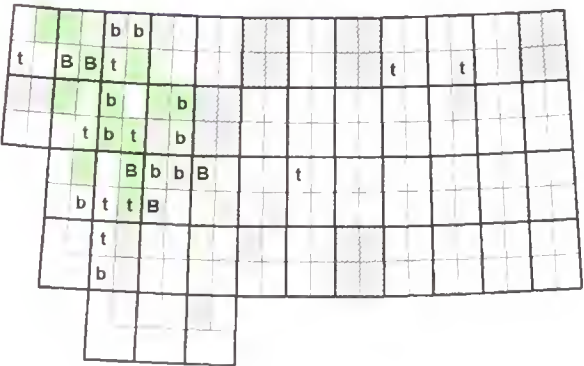
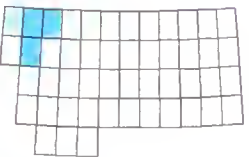
**Pied-billed Grebe**  
*Podilymbus podiceps*  
1996-2002 = 59



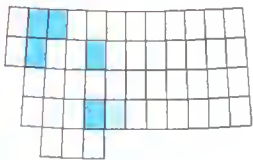
**Horned Grebe**  
*Podiceps auritus*  
1996-2002 = 38  
SI



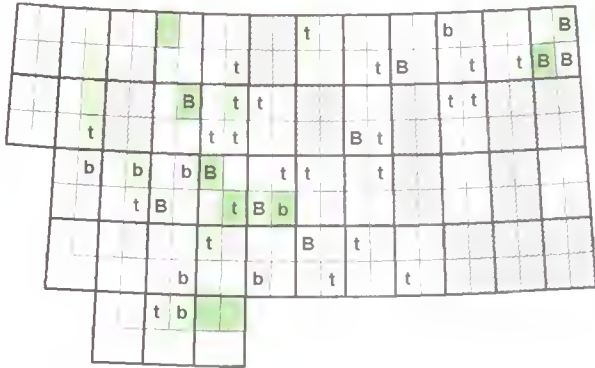
**Red-necked Grebe**  
*Podiceps grisegena*  
1996-2002 = 48



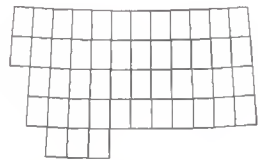
**Eared Grebe**  
*Podiceps nigricollis*  
 1996-2002 = 114



**Western Grebe**  
*Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
 1996-2002 = 78

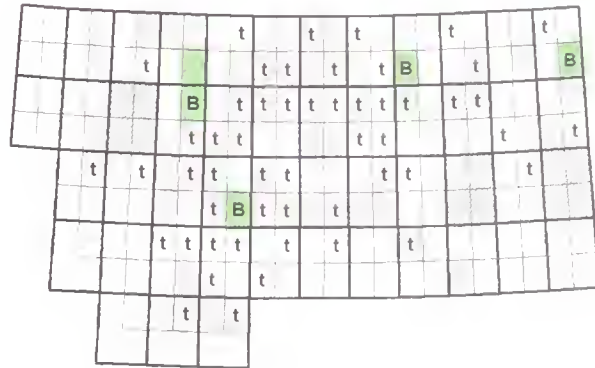
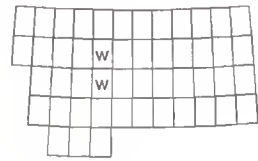


**Clark's Grebe**  
*Aechmophorus clarkii*  
 1996-2002 = 19  
 SI



**PELICANIFORMES** Pelecanidae

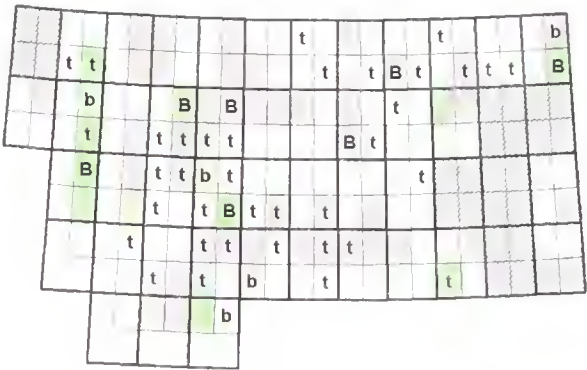
**American White Pelican**  
*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
 1996-2002 = 124  
 TES



Phalacrocoracidae

Double-crested Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax auritus*

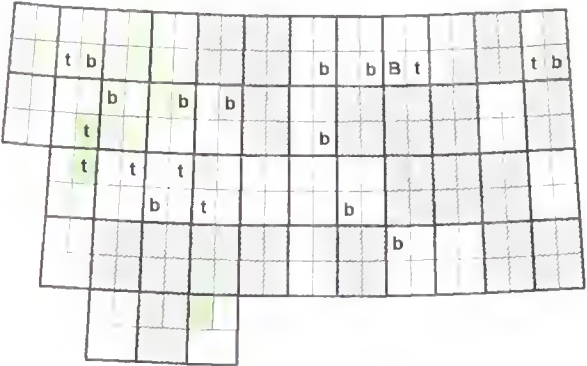
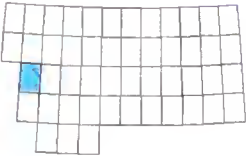
1996-2002 = 103  
SI



CICONIIFORMES Ardeidae

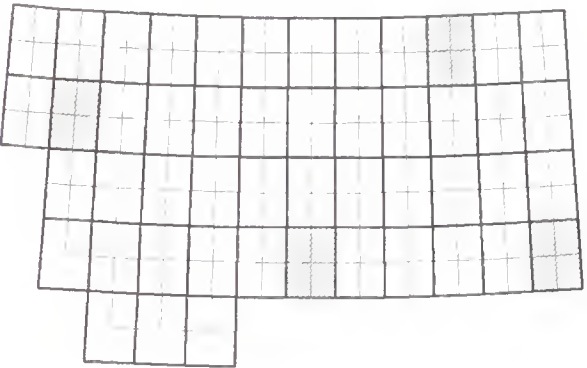
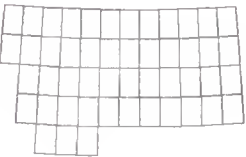
American Bittern  
*Botaurus lentiginosus*

1996-2002 = 29



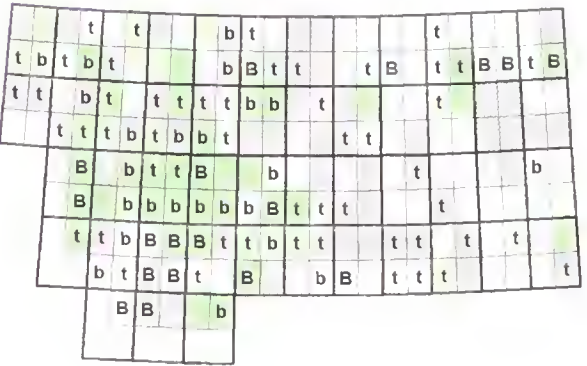
Least Bittern  
*Ixobrychus exilis*

1996-2002 = 0; 06/1976 - QLL: 10D  
n = 4



Great Blue Heron  
*Ardea herodias*

1996-2002 = 216  
SI



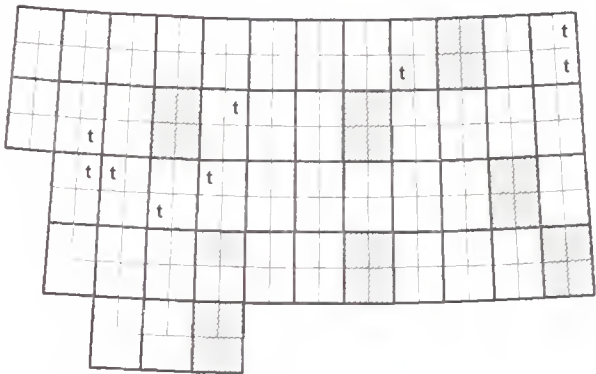
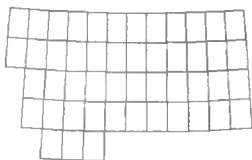




**Great Egret**

*Ardea alba*

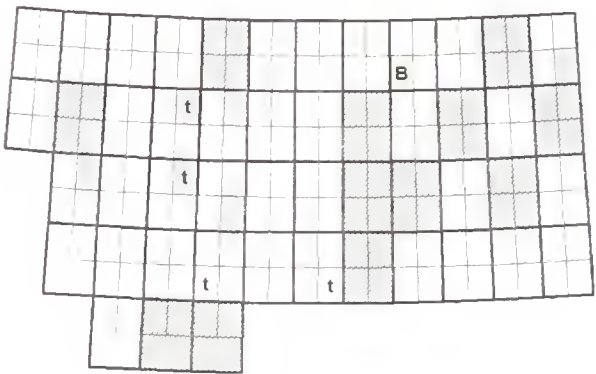
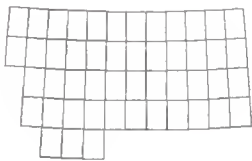
1996-2002 = 14



**Snowy Egret**

*Egretta thula*

1996-2002 = 7

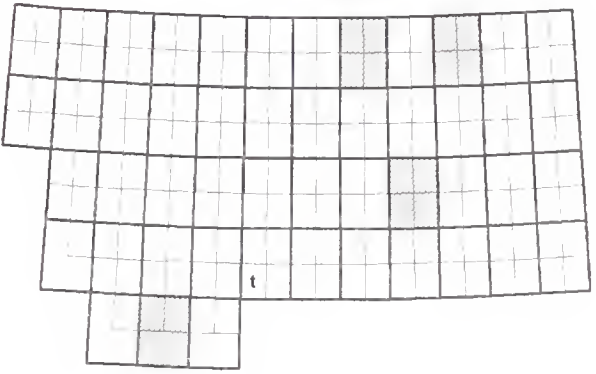
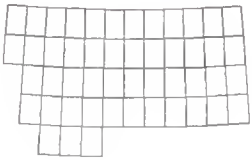


**Little Blue Heron**

*Egretta caerulea*

1996-2002 = 1; 05/1998 - QLL: 39C

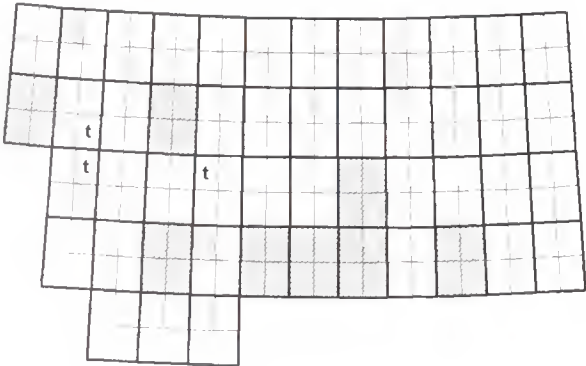
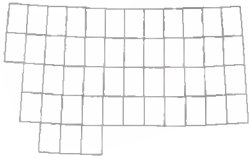
n = 5



**Cattle Egret**

*Bubulcus ibis*

1996-2002 = 3

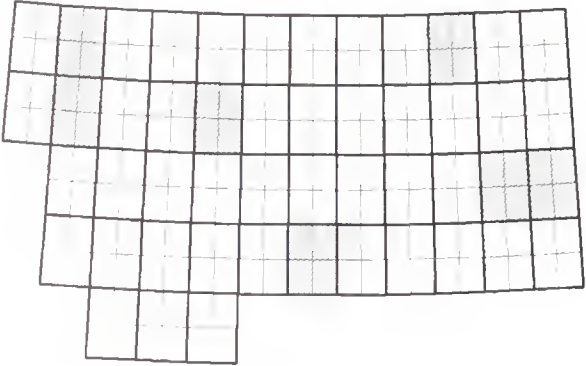
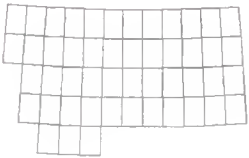


**Green Heron**

*Butorides virescens*

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1993 - QLL: 09C

n = 13

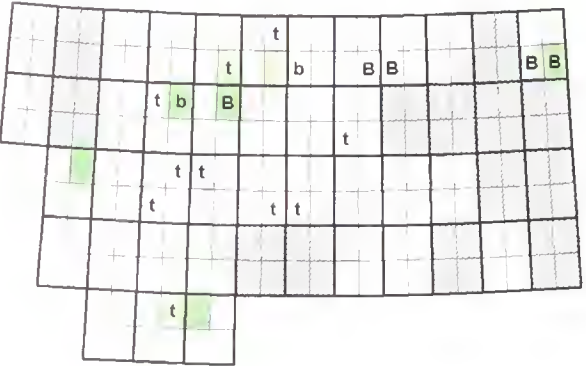
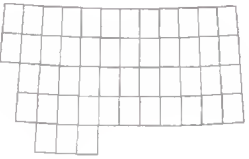


**Black-crowned Night-Heron**

*Nycticorax nycticorax*

1996-2002 = 38

TES

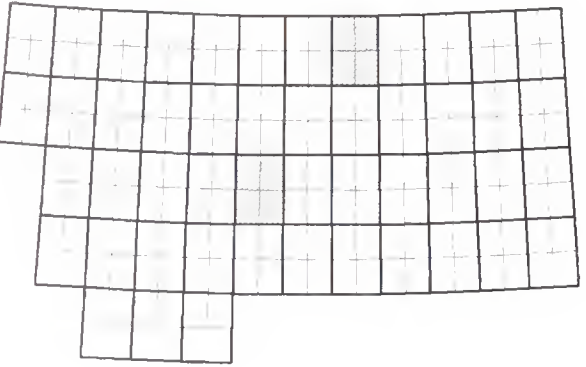
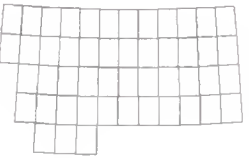


**Yellow-crowned Night-Heron**

*Nyctanassa violacea*

1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 14D

n = 3



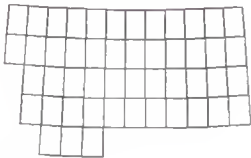
Phreskiontidae

White-faced Ibis

*Plegadis chihi*

1996-2002 = 41

TES



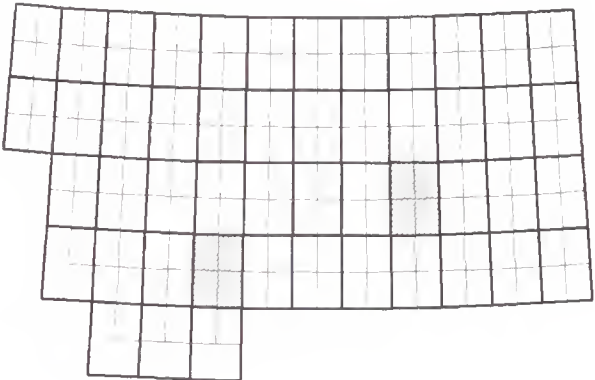
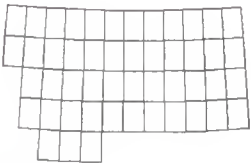
Cuculidae

Wood Stork

*Mycteria americana*

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1918 - QLL: 32D

n = 2

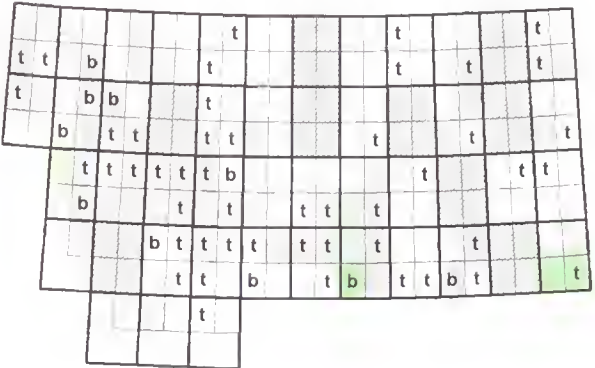
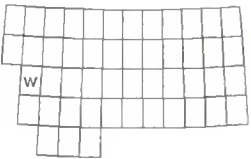


Cathartidae

Turkey Vulture

*Cathartes aura*

1996-2002 = 94

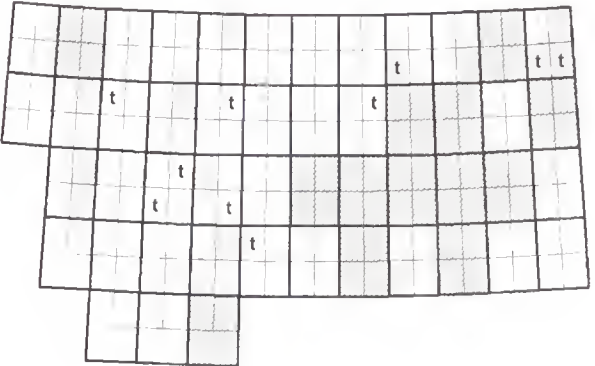
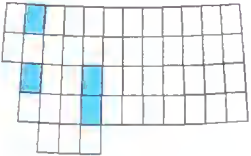


ANSERIFORMES Anatidae

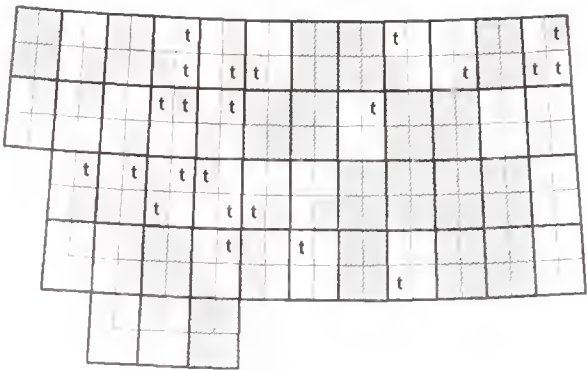
Greater White-fronted Goose

*Anser albifrons*

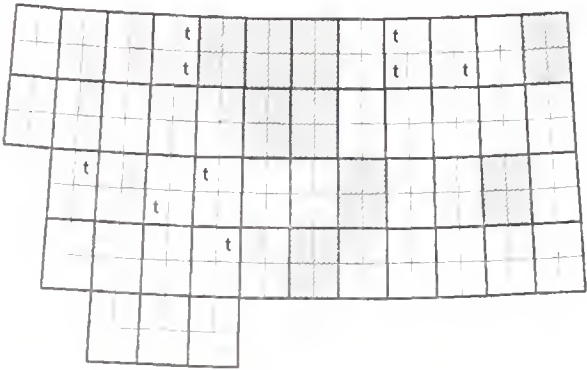
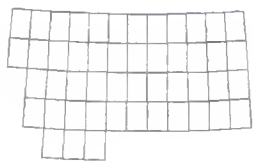
1996-2002 = 12



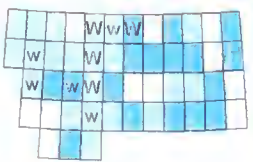
**Snow Goose**  
*Chen caerulescens*  
 1996-2002 = 37



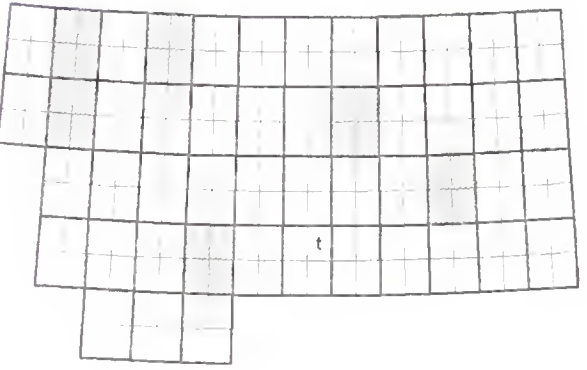
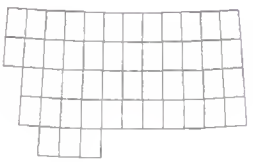
**Ross's Goose**  
*Chen rossii*  
 1996-2002 = 12



**Canada Goose**  
*Branta canadensis*  
 1996-2002 = 320



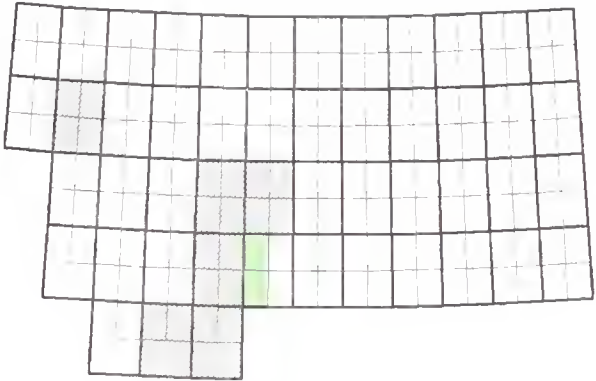
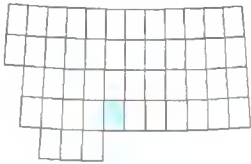
**Brant**  
*Branta bernicla*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 10/1996 - QLL: 40B  
 n = 10



Mute Swan

*Cygnus olor*

1996-2002 = 0; 09/1991 - QLL: 39C

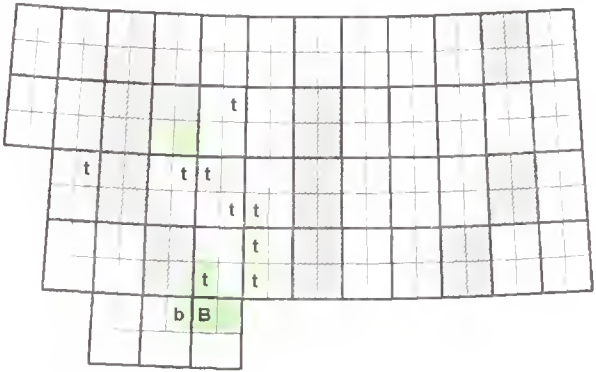
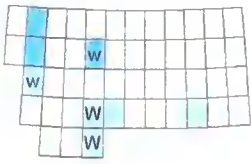


Trumpeter Swan

*Cygnus buccinator*

1996-2002 = 25

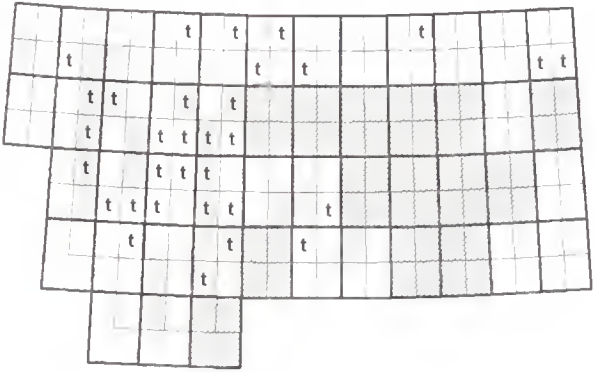
TES



Tundra Swan

*Cygnus columbianus*

1996-2002 = 54



Wood Duck

*Aix sponsa*

1996-2002 = 71

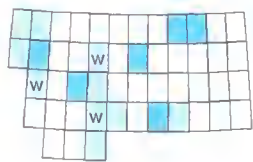




**Gadwall**

*Anas strepera*

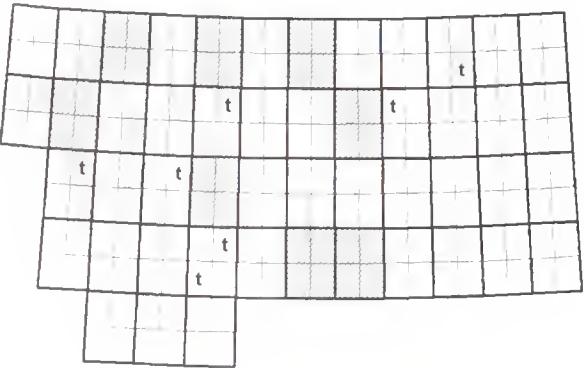
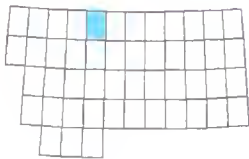
1996-2002 = 179



**Eurasian Wigeon**

*Anas penelope*

1996-2002 = 13



**American Wigeon**

*Anas americana*

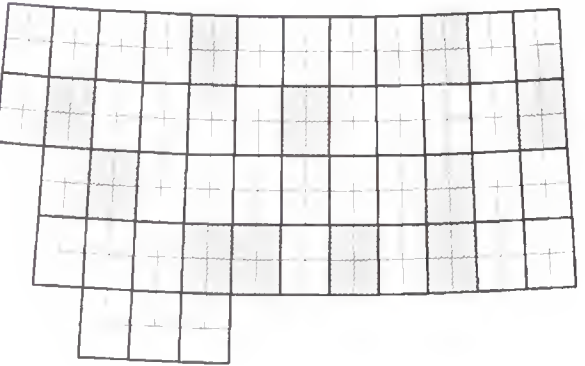
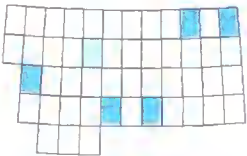
1996-2002 = 182



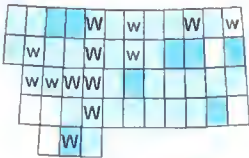
**American Black Duck**

*Anas rubripes*

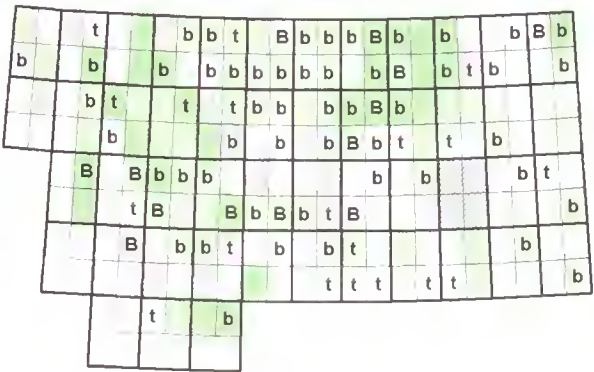
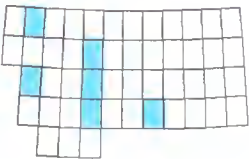
1996-2002 = 0



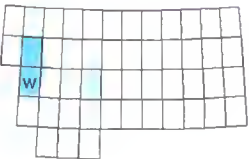
**Mallard**  
*Anas platyrhynchos*  
 1996-2002 = 440



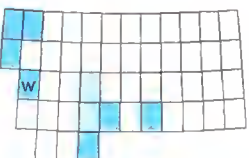
**Blue-winged Teal**  
*Anas discors*  
 1996-2002 = 162



**Cinnamon Teal**  
*Anas cyanoptera*  
 1996-2002 = 84



**Northern Shoveler**  
*Anas clypeata*  
 1996-2002 = 153

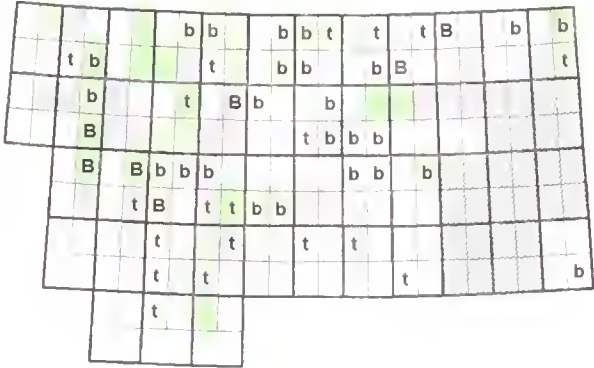




Redhead

*Aythya americana*

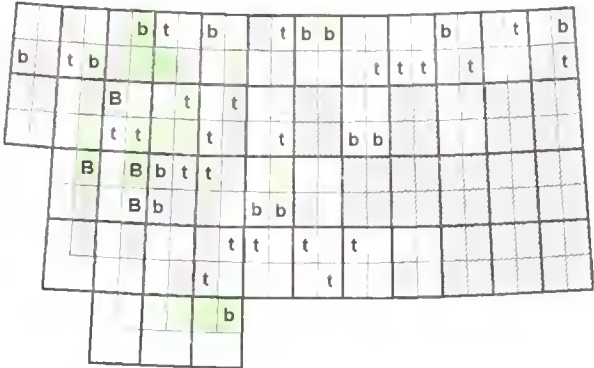
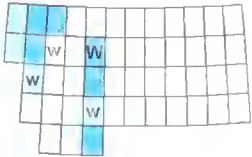
1996-2002 = 93



Ring-necked Duck

*Aythya collaris*

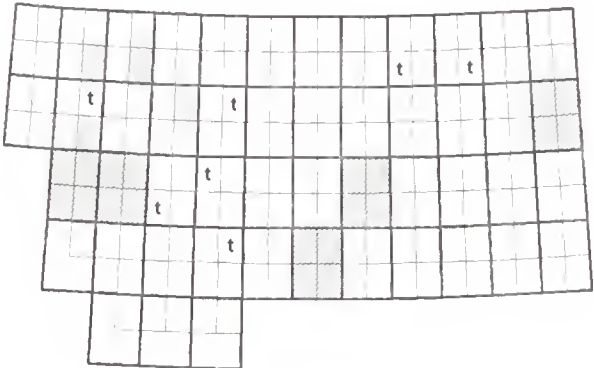
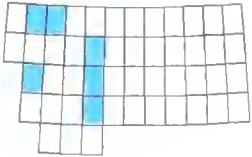
1996-2002 = 71



Greater Scaup

*Aythya marila*

1996-2002 = 9



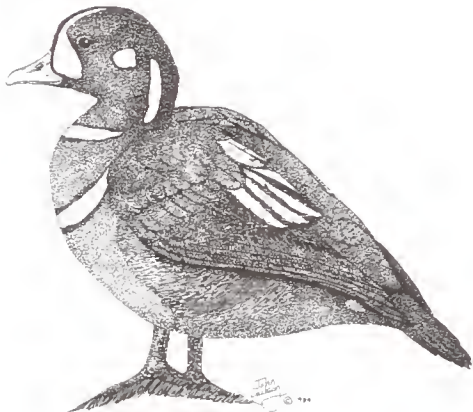
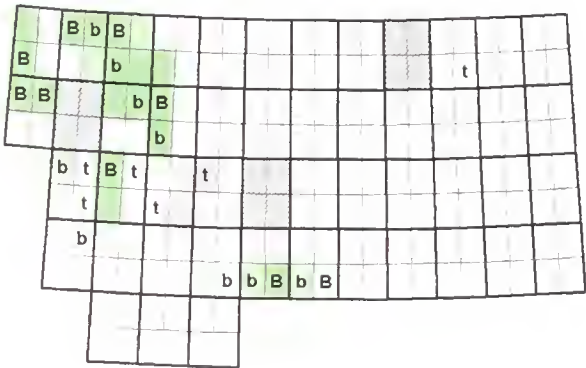
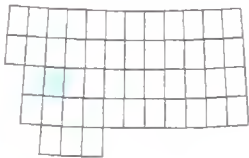
Lesser Scaup

*Aythya affinis*

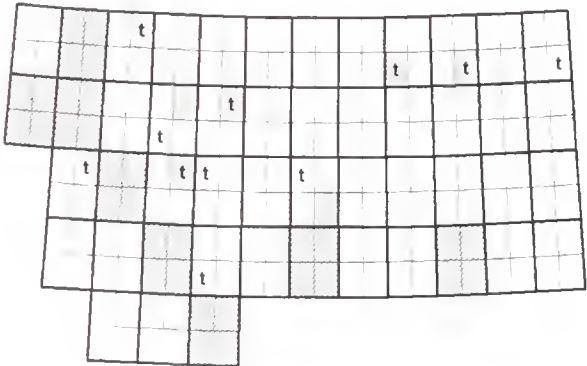
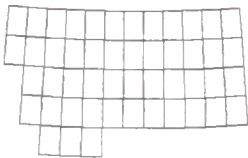
1996-2002 = 102



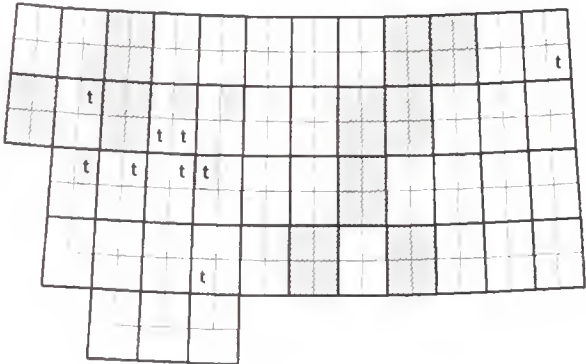
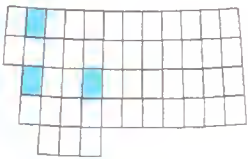
**Harlequin Duck**  
*Histrionicus histrionicus*  
 1996-2002 = 29  
 TES



**Surf Scoter**  
*Melanitta perspicillata*  
 1996-2002 = 13

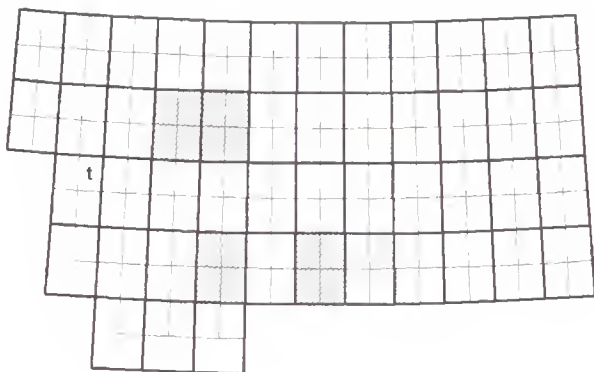
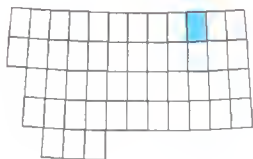


**White-winged Scoter**  
*Melanitta fusca*  
 1996-2002 = 12

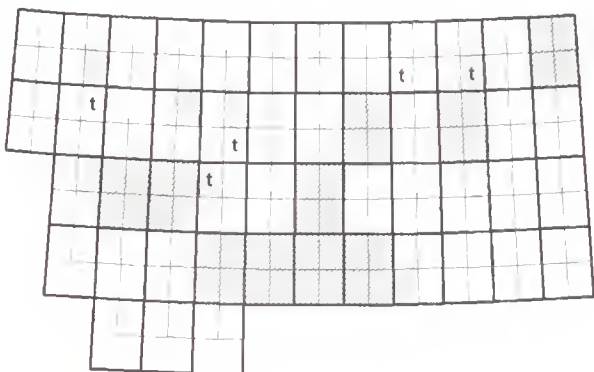
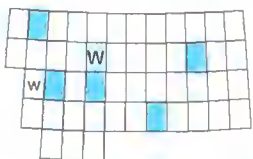




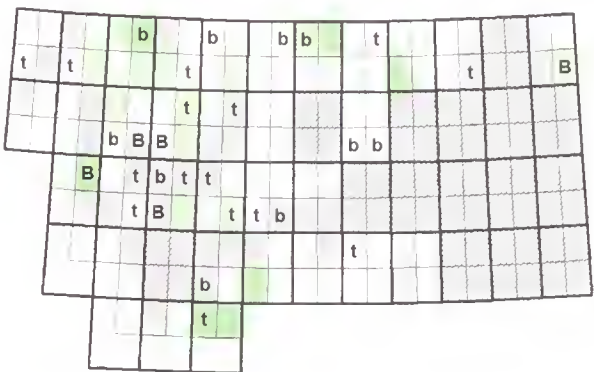
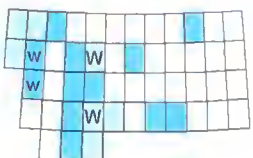
*Melanitta nigra*

$$n = 7$$


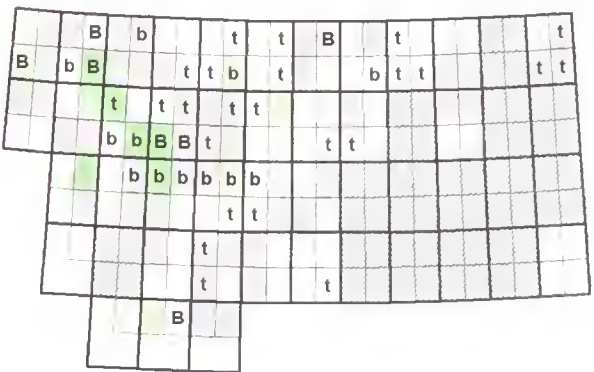
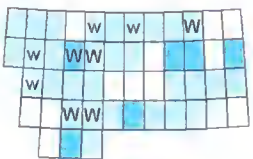
*Clangula hyemalis*

$$1996-2002 = 10$$


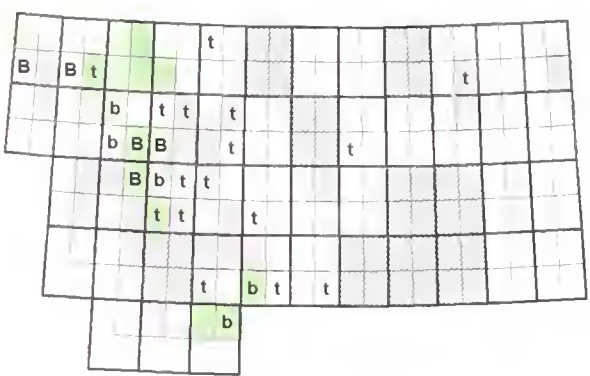
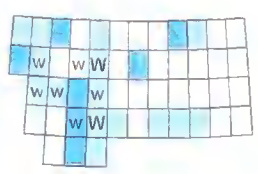
*Bucephala albeola*

$$1996-2002 = 52$$


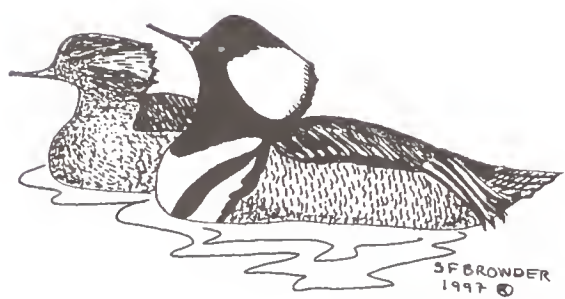
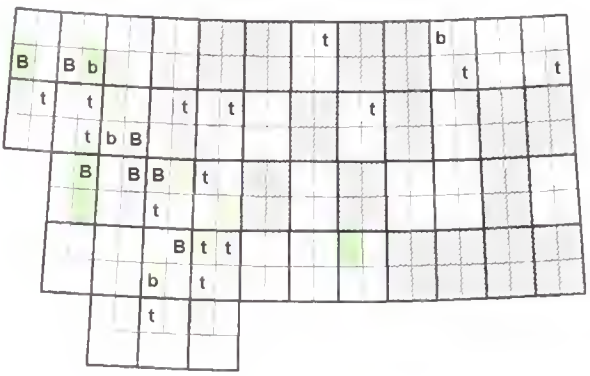
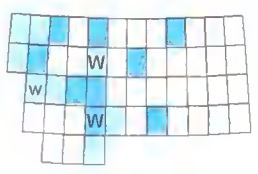
*Bucephala clangula*

$$1996-2002 = 86$$


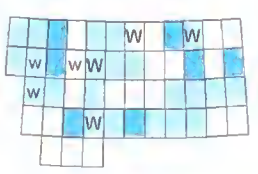
**Barrow's Goldeneye**  
*Bucephala islandica*  
 1996-2002 = 45



**Hooded Merganser**  
*Lophodytes cucullatus*  
 1996-2002 = 39



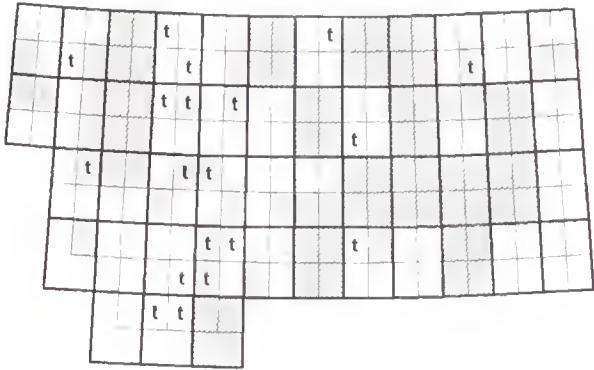
**Common Merganser**  
*Mergus merganser*  
 1996-2002 = 152



Red-breasted Merganser

*Mergus serrator*

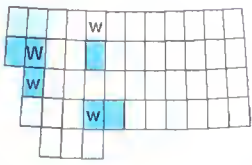
1996-2002 = 25



Ruddy Duck

*Oxyura jamaicensis*

1996-2002 = 81

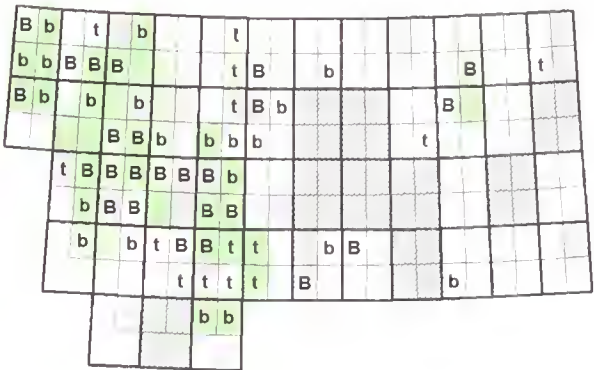
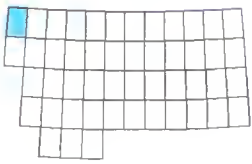


ALCONIFORMIS A p r d w

Osprey

*Pandion haliaetus*

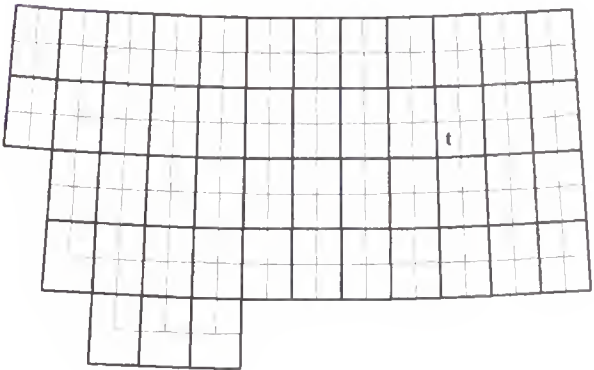
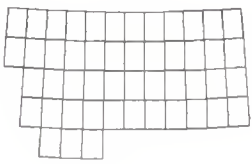
1996-2002 = 150



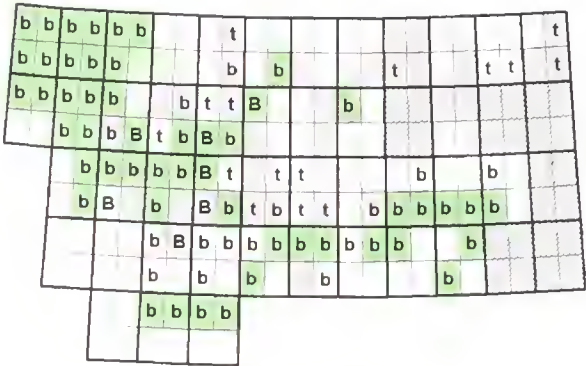
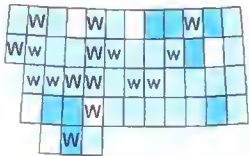
Mississippi Kite

*Ictinia mississippiensis*

1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL: 22C  
n = 1



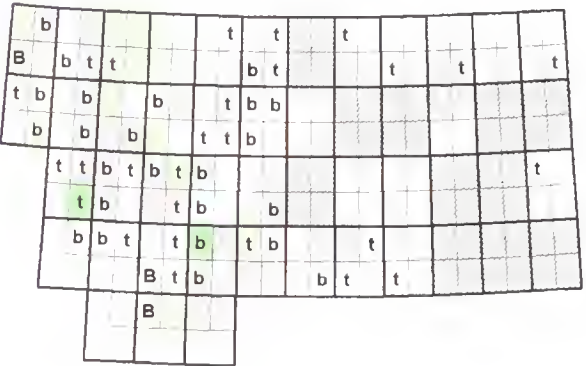
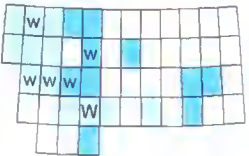
**Bald Eagle**  
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
 1996-2002 = 260  
 TES



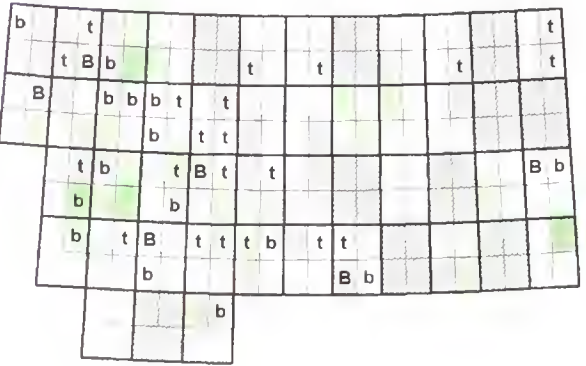
**Northern Harrier**  
*Circus cyaneus*  
 1996-2002 = 293



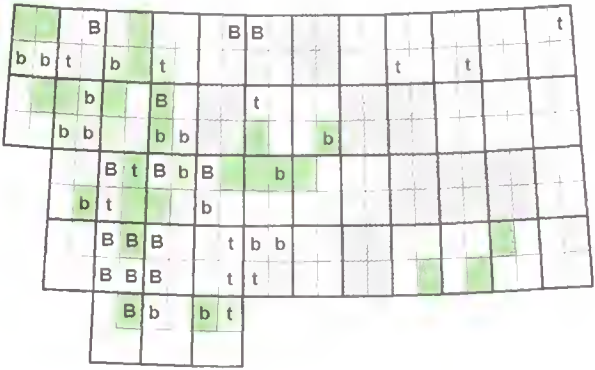
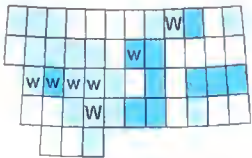
**Sharp-shinned Hawk**  
*Accipiter striatus*  
 1996-2002 = 98



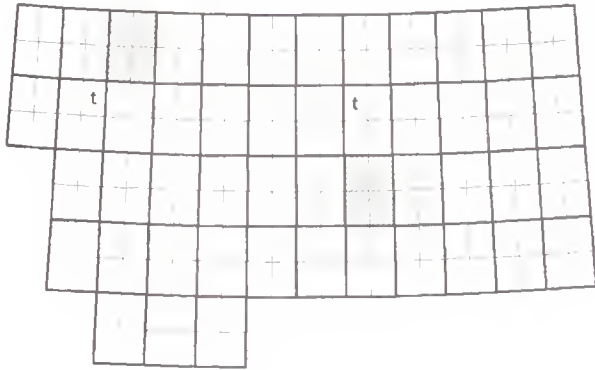
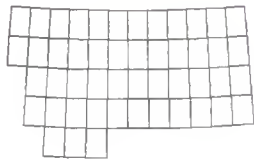
**Cooper's Hawk**  
*Accipiter cooperii*  
 1996-2002 = 68



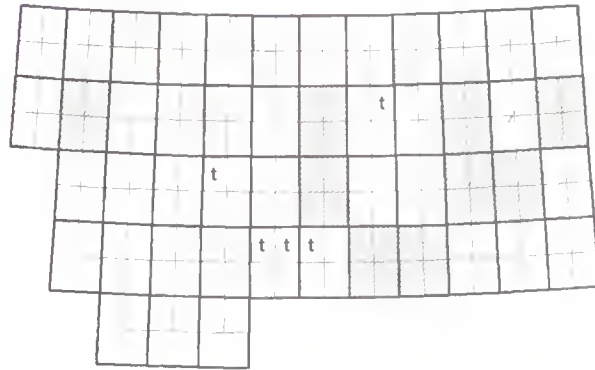
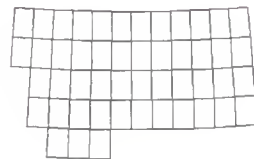
**Northern Goshawk**  
*Accipiter gentilis*  
 1996-2002 = 90  
 TES



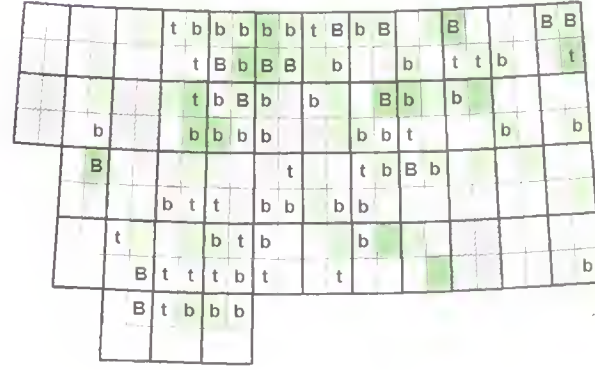
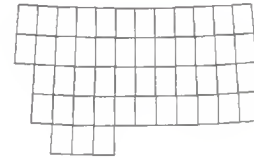
**Red-shouldered Hawk**  
*Buteo lineatus*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B  
 n = 4



**Broad-winged Hawk**  
*Buteo platypterus*  
 1996-2002 = 5



**Swainson's Hawk**  
*Buteo swainsoni*  
 1996-2002 = 159  
 SI



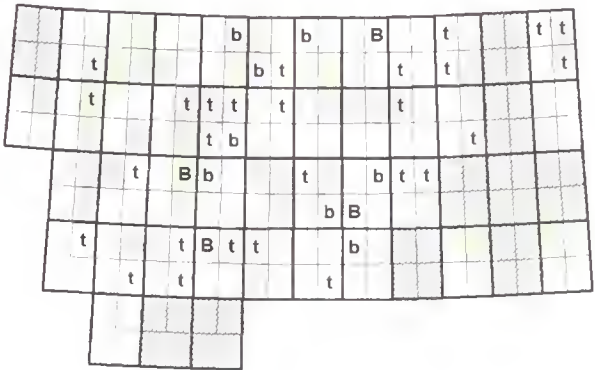
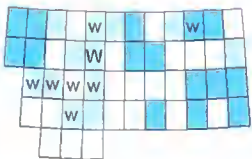




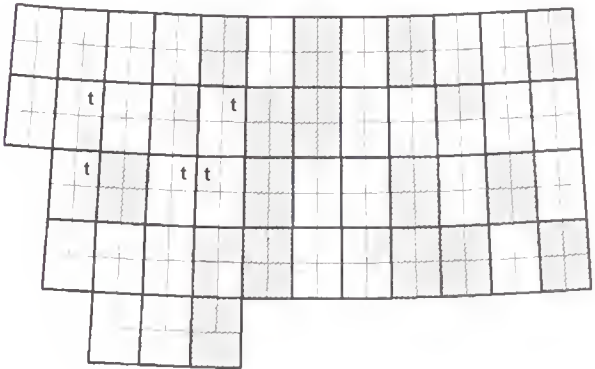
American Kestrel  
*Falco sparverius*  
1996-2002 = 309



Merlin  
*Falco columbarius*  
1996-2002 = 72



Gyr Falcon  
*Falco rusticolus*  
1996-2002 = 14

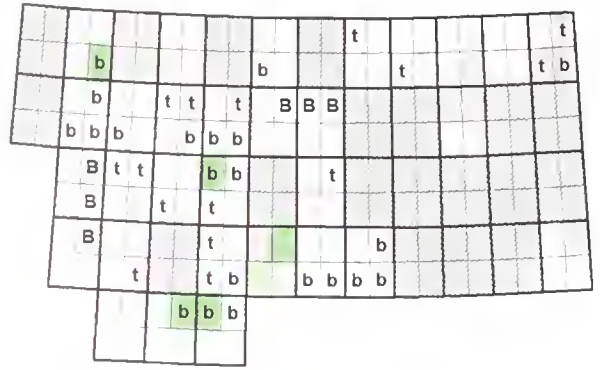


## Peregrine Falcon

*Falco peregrinus*

$$1996-2002 = 74$$

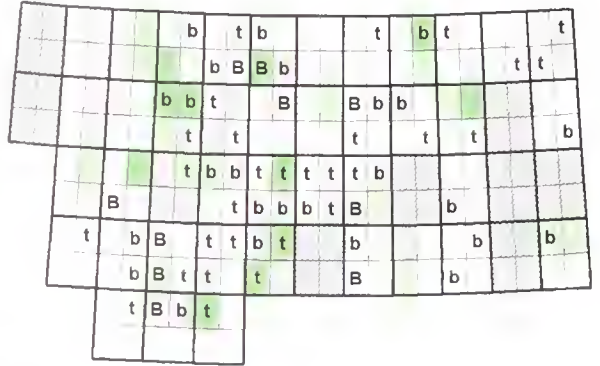
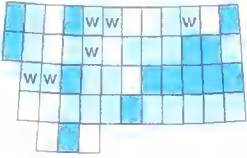
TES



## Prairie Falcon

*Falco mexicanus*

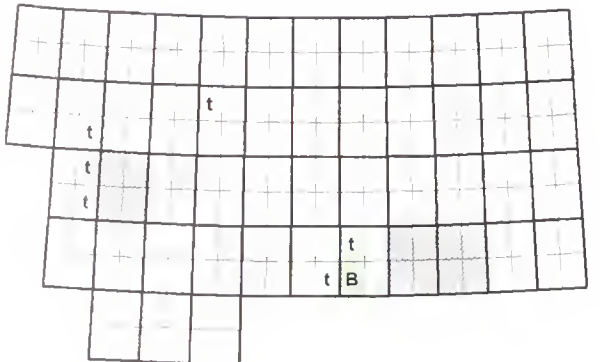
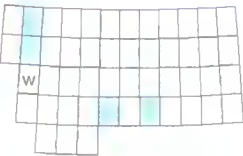
1996-2002 = 111



CALIFORMIS Phasianidae

## Chukar

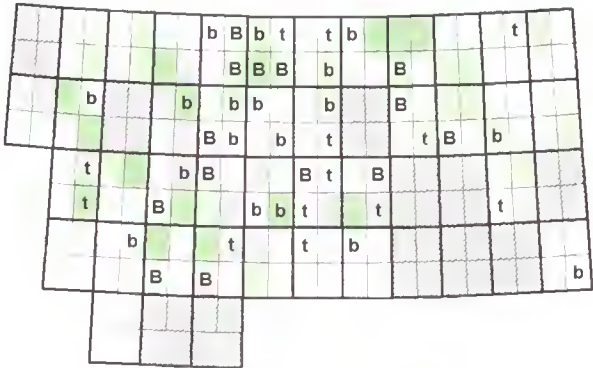
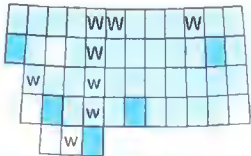
*Alectoris chukar*

 $1996-2002 = 9$ 

Gray Partridge

*Perdix perdix*

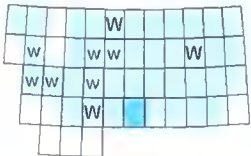
1996-2002 = 104



Ring-necked Pheasant

*Phasianus colchicus*

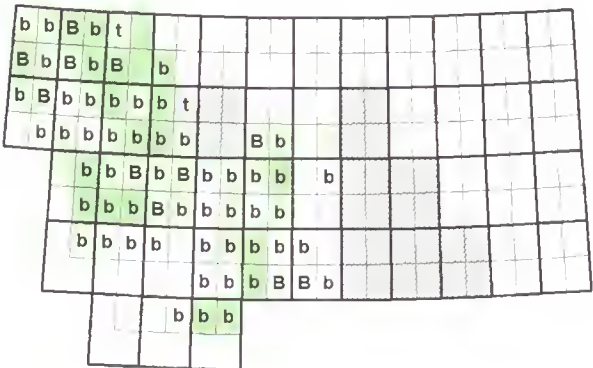
1996-2002 = 247



Ruffed Grouse

*Bonasa umbellus*

1996-2002 = 198

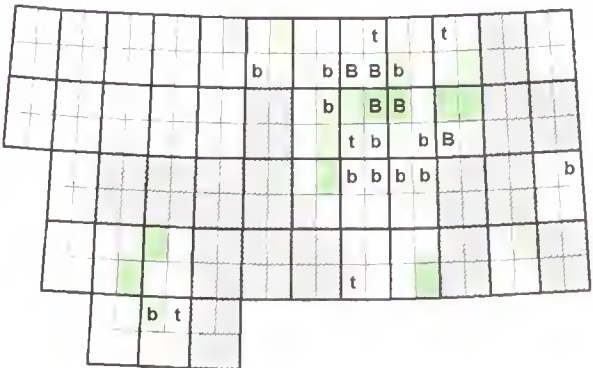
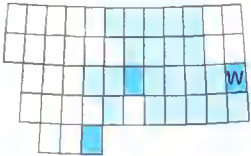


Greater Sage-Grouse

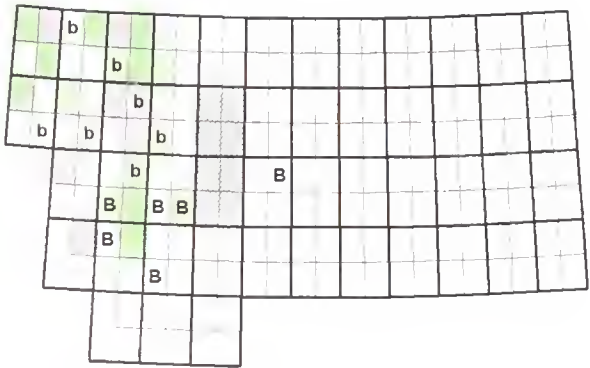
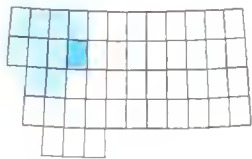
*Centrocercus urophasianus*

1996-2002 = 29

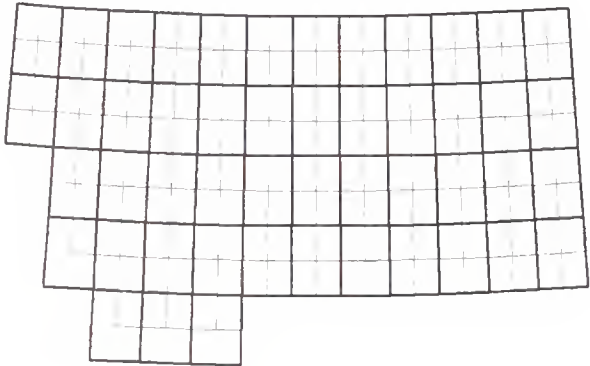
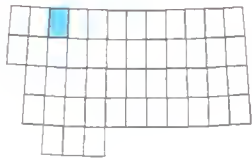
SI



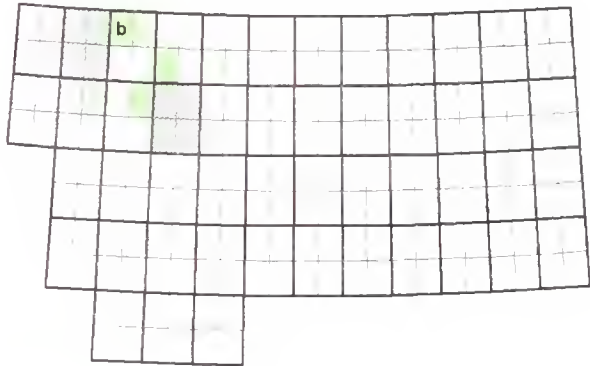
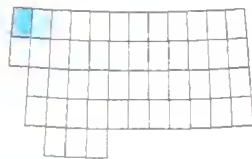
**Spruce Grouse**  
*Falcipennis canadensis*  
 1996-2002 = 14



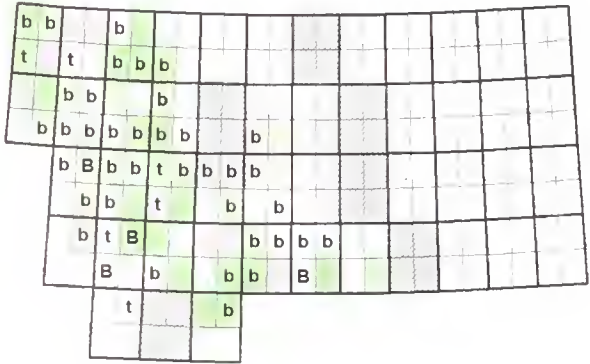
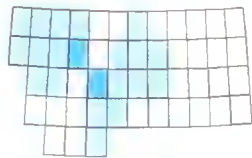
**Willow Ptarmigan**  
*Lagopus lagopus*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 02/1914 - QLL: 03D  
 n = 1



**White-tailed Ptarmigan**  
*Lagopus leucurus*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 06/1997 - QLL: 03A  
 TES

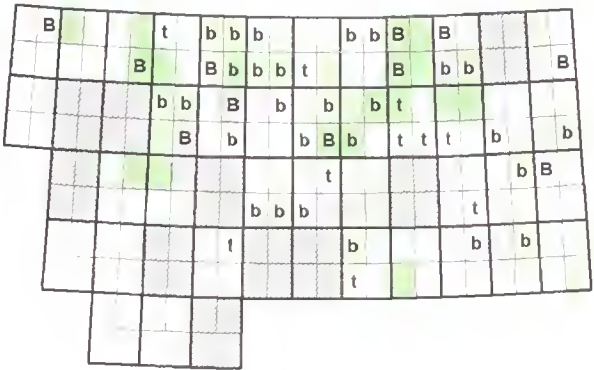
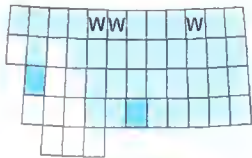


**Blue Grouse**  
*Dendragapus obscurus*  
 1996-2002 = 75

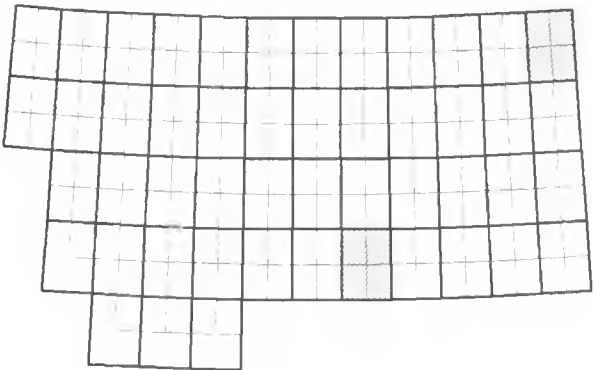
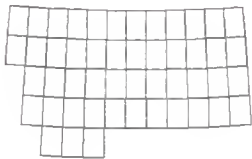




**Sharp-tailed Grouse**  
*Tympanuchus phasianellus*  
 1996-2002 = 85



**Greater Prairie-Chicken**  
*Tympanuchus cupido*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 00/1937 - QLL: 12D  
 n = 2

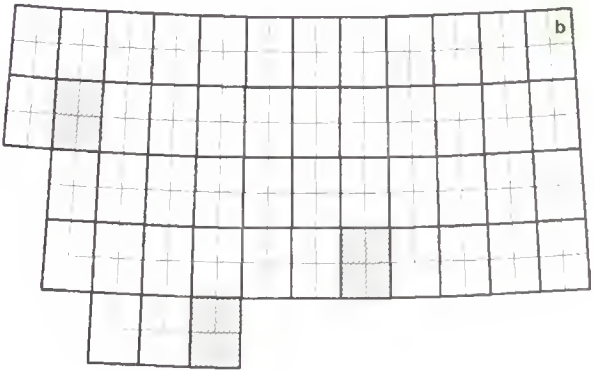
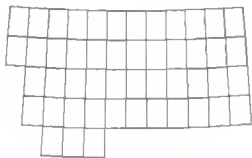


**Wild Turkey**  
*Meleagris gallopavo*  
 1996-2002 = 39



GRUIFORMES Rallidae

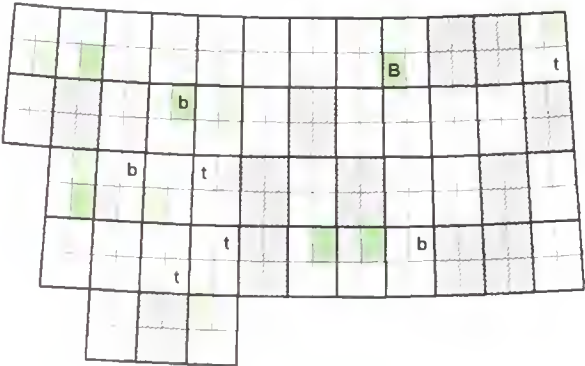
**Yellow Rail**  
*Coturnicops noveboracensis*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 9 TES



Virginia Rail

*Rallus limicola*

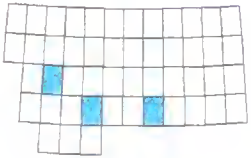
1996-2002 = 15



Sora

*Porzana carolina*

1996-2002 = 104

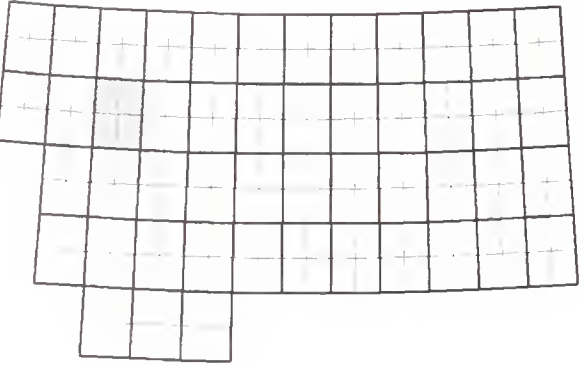
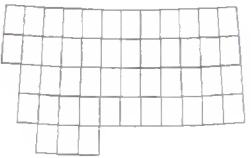


Common Moorhen

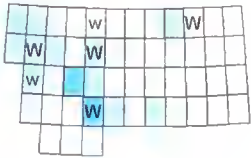
*Gallinula chloropus*

1996-2002 = 0; 04/1972 - QLL: 15C

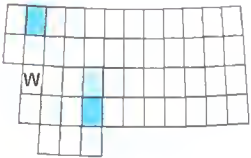
n = 1



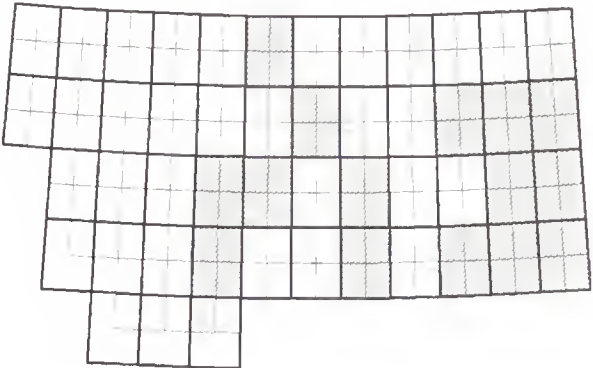
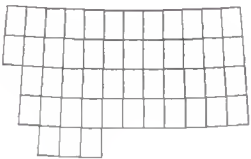
**American Coot**  
*Fulica americana*  
 1996-2002 = 167



**Sandhill Crane**  
*Grus canadensis*  
 1996-2002 = 169

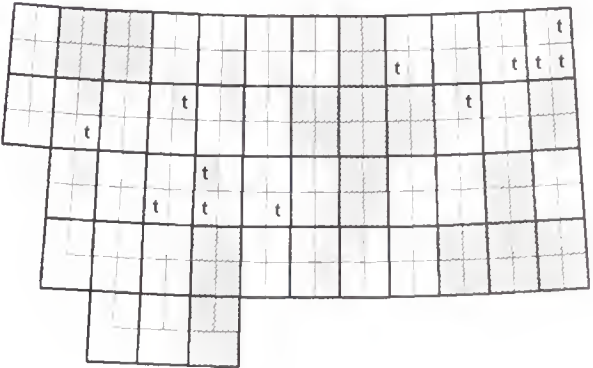
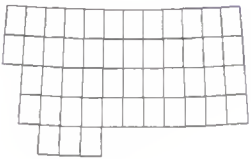


**Whooping Crane**  
*Grus americana*  
 1996-2002 = 0  
 TES

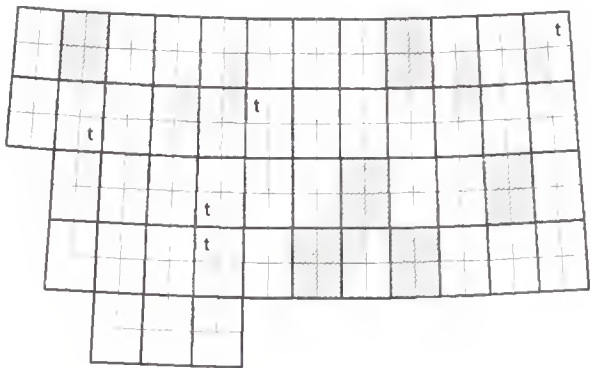
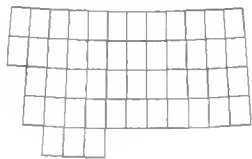


**CHARADRIIFORMES Charadriidae**

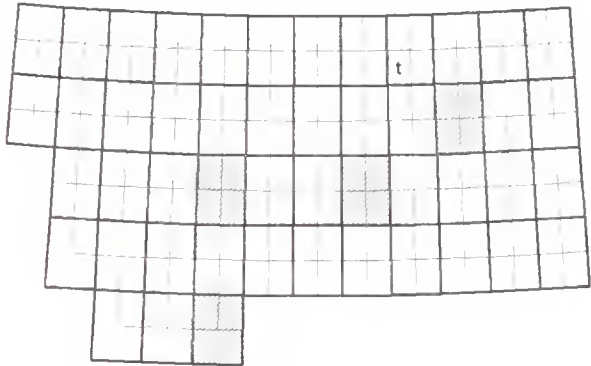
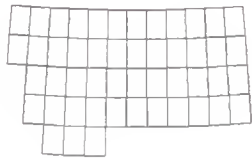
**Black-bellied Plover**  
*Pluvialis squatarola*  
 1996-2002 = 20



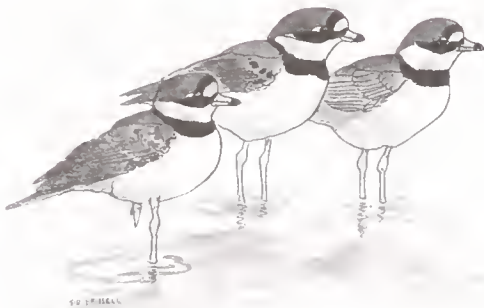
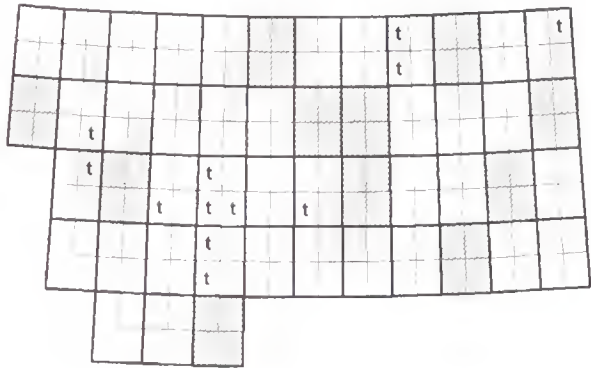
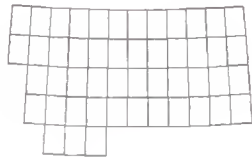
**American Golden-Plover**  
*Pluvialis dominica*  
 1996-2002 = 6



**Snowy Plover**  
*Charadrius alexandrinus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 09C  
 n = 5



**Semipalmated Plover**  
*Charadrius semipalmatus*  
 1996-2002 = 16



## Piping Plover

*Charadrius melodus*

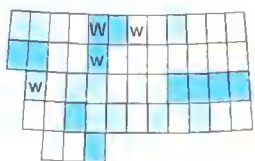
$$1996-2002 = 25$$

TES



## Killdeer

*Charadrius vociferus*

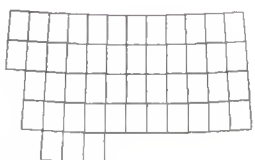
$$1996-2002 = 402$$


## Mountain Plover

*Charadrius montanus*

$$1996-2002 = 29$$

TES

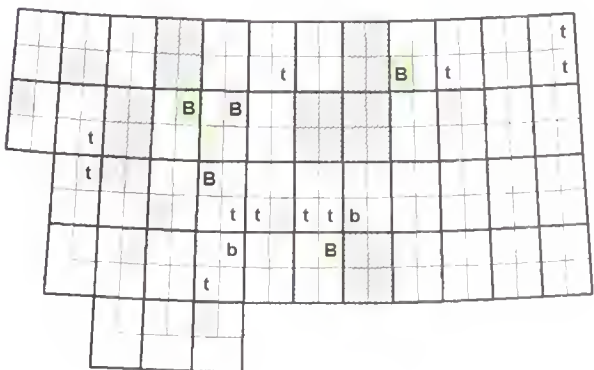
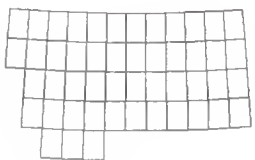


## Recurvirostridae

## Black-necked Stilt

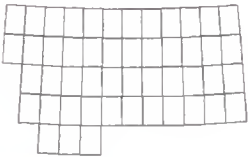
*Himantopus mexicanus*
$$1996-2002 = 36$$

\$1

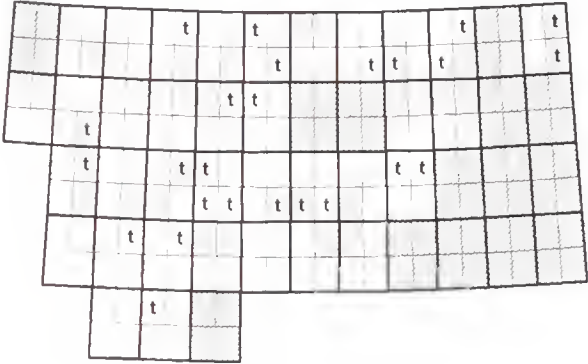
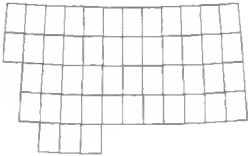




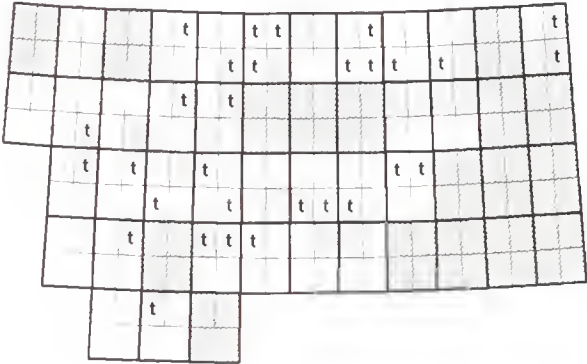
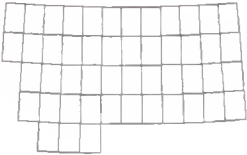
**American Avocet**  
*Recurvirostra americana*  
 1996-2002 = 112



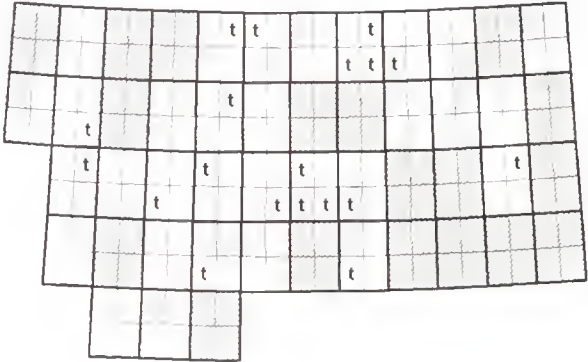
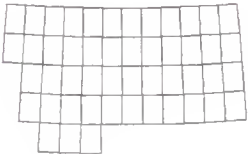
**Greater Yellowlegs**  
*Tringa melanoleuca*  
 1996-2002 = 34



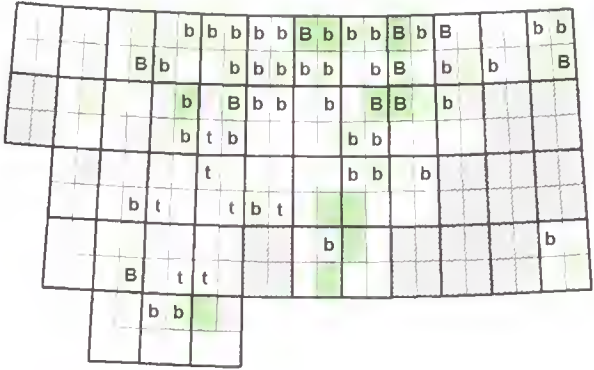
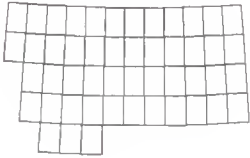
**Lesser Yellowlegs**  
*Tringa flavipes*  
 1996-2002 = 40



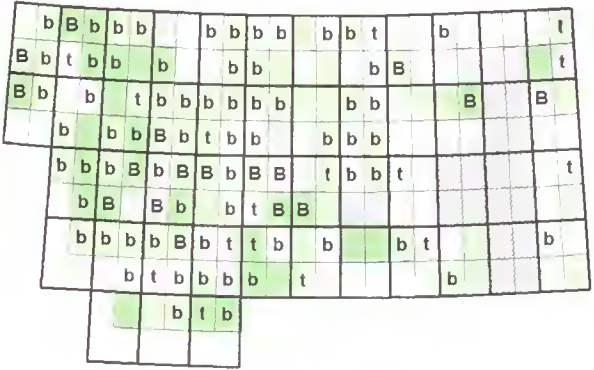
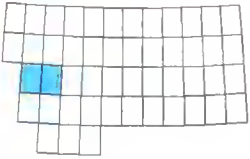
**Solitary Sandpiper**  
*Tringa solitaria*  
 1996-2002 = 22



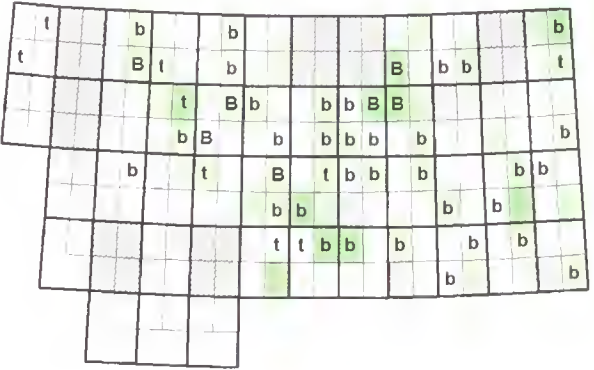
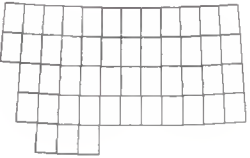
**Willet**  
*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*  
 1996-2002 = 125



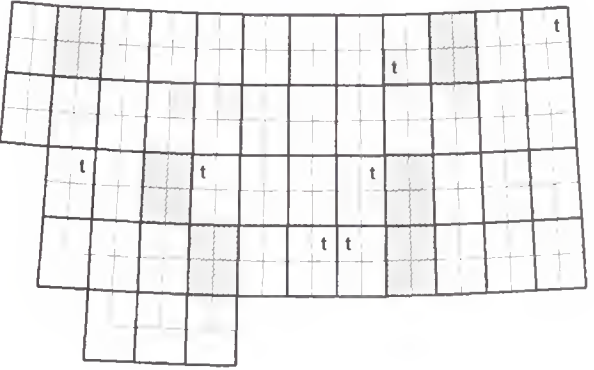
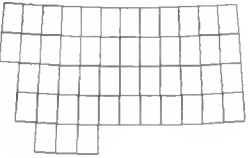
**Spotted Sandpiper**  
*Actitis macularia*  
 1996-2002 = 242



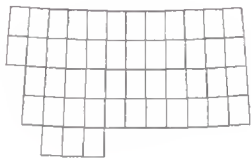
**Upland Sandpiper**  
*Bartramia longicauda*  
 1996-2002 = 111



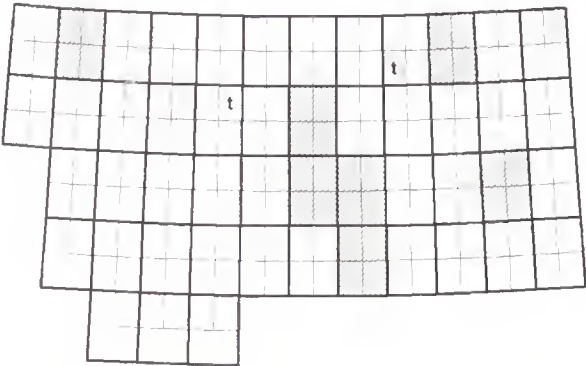
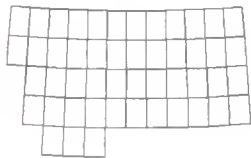
**Whimbrel**  
*Numenius phaeopus*  
 1996-2002 = 11



**Long-billed Curlew**  
*Numenius americanus*  
 1996-2002 = 163  
 SI



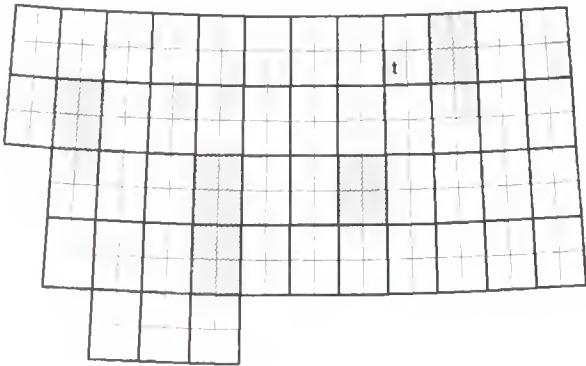
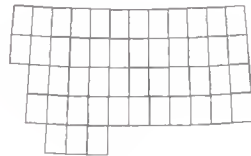
**Hudsonian Godwit**  
*Limosa haemastica*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 08/1998 - QLL: 17B  
 n = 17



**Marbled Godwit**  
*Limosa fedoa*  
 1996-2002 = 103



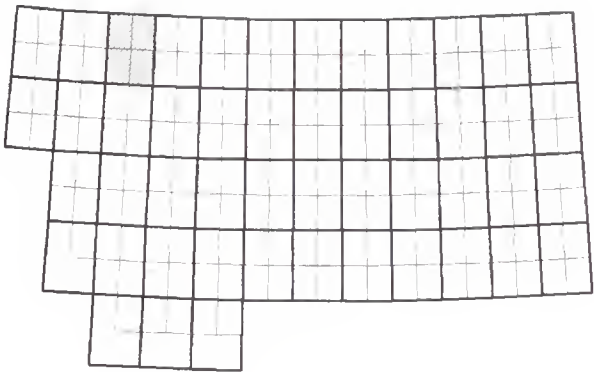
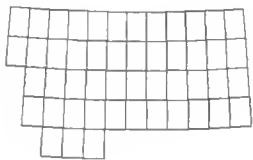
**Ruddy Turnstone**  
*Arenaria interpres*  
 1996-2002 = 1



**Black Turnstone**

*Arenaria melanocephala*

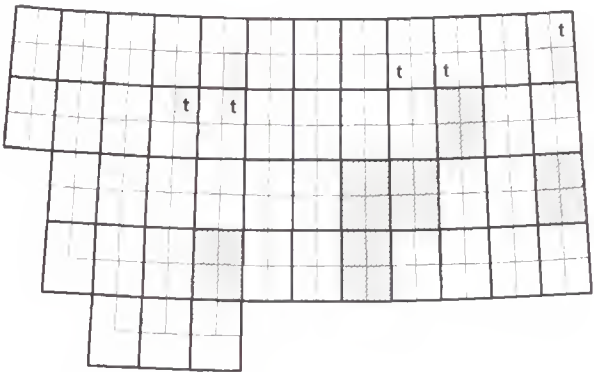
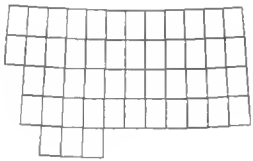
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1957 - QLL: 03A  
n = 1



**Red Knot**

*Calidris canutus*

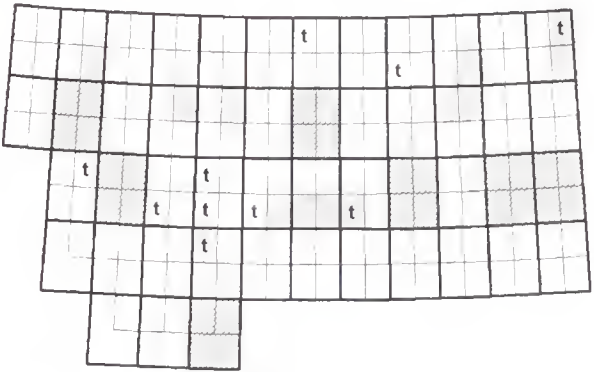
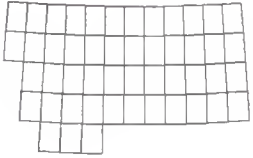
1996-2002 = 6



**Sanderling**

*Calidris alba*

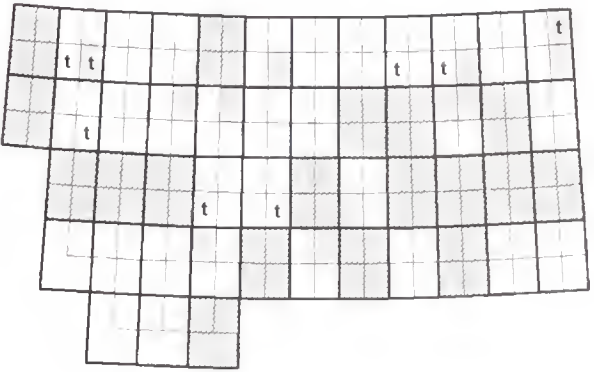
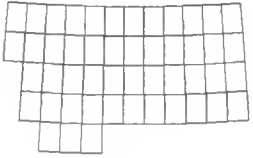
1996-2002 = 16



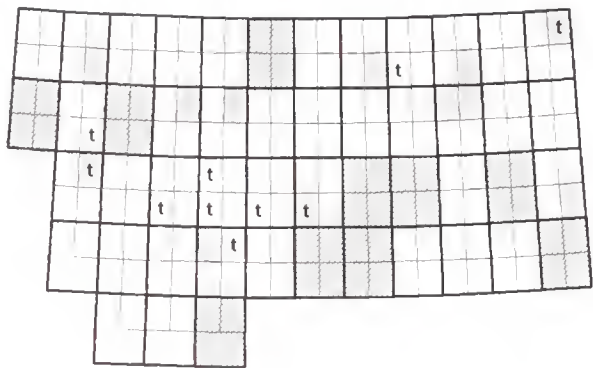
**Semipalmated Sandpiper**

*Calidris pusilla*

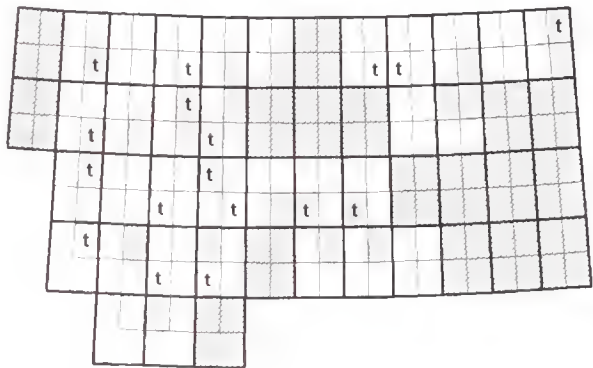
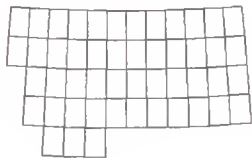
1996-2002 = 10



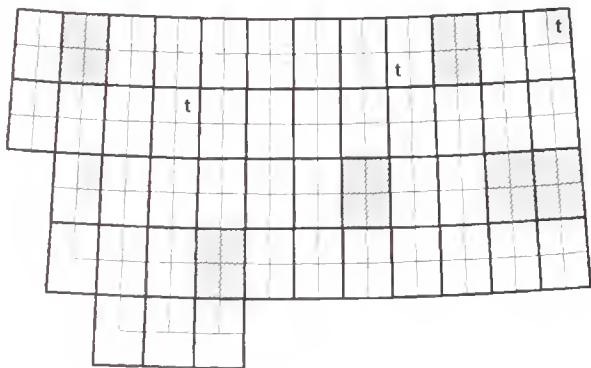
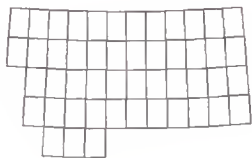
**Western Sandpiper**  
*Calidris mauri*  
 1996-2002 = 11



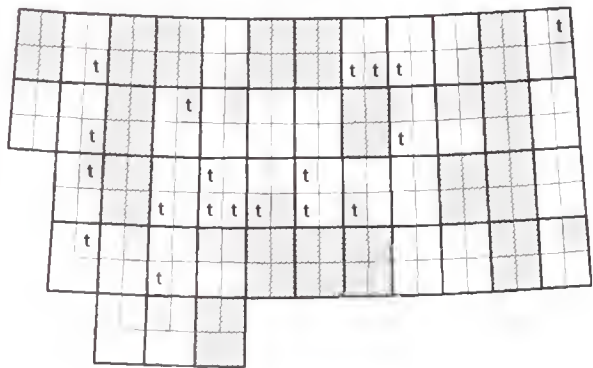
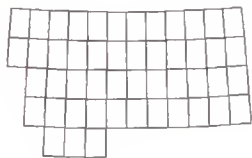
**Least Sandpiper**  
*Calidris minutilla*  
 1996-2002 = 21



**White-rumped Sandpiper**  
*Calidris fuscicollis*  
 1996-2002 = 7



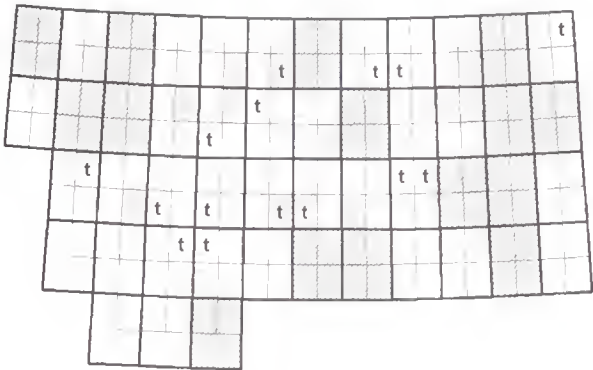
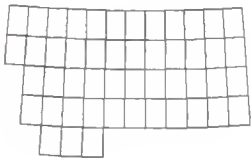
**Baird's Sandpiper**  
*Calidris bairdii*  
 1996-2002 = 25





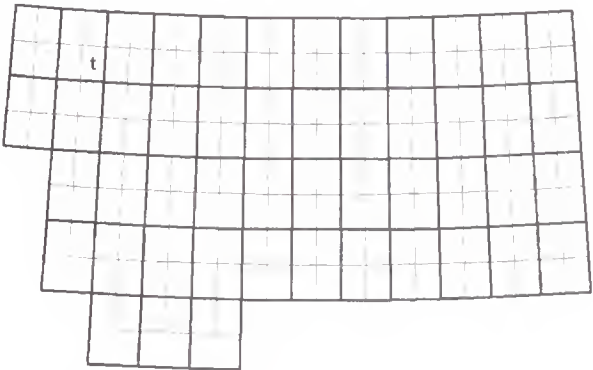
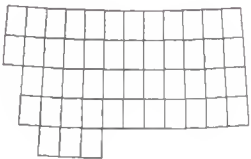
**Pectoral Sandpiper**  
*Calidris melanotos*

1996-2002 = 18



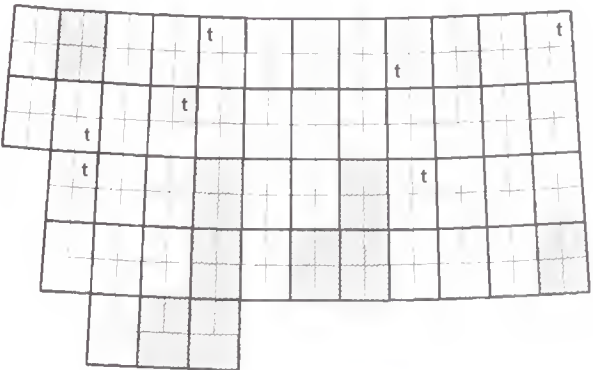
**Sharp-tailed Sandpiper**  
*Calidris acuminata*

1996-2002 = 1; 11/2002 - QLL: 02D  
 n = 1



**Dunlin**  
*Calidris alpina*

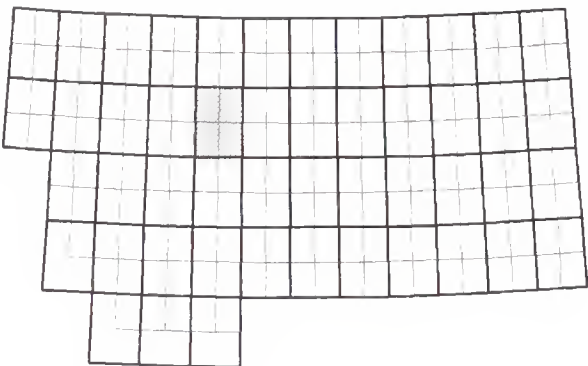
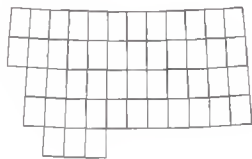
1996-2002 = 11



**Curlew Sandpiper**

*Calidris ferruginea*

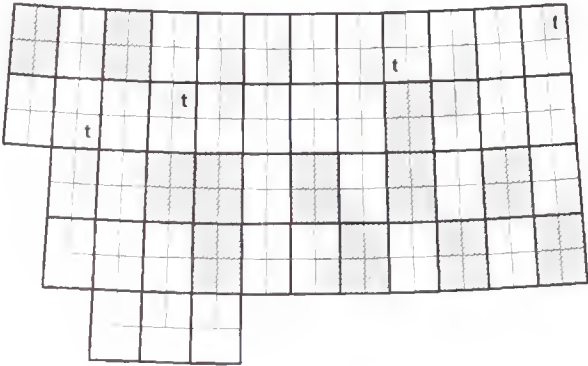
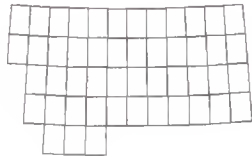
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1972 - QLL: 17B  
n = 1



**Stilt Sandpiper**

*Calidris himantopus*

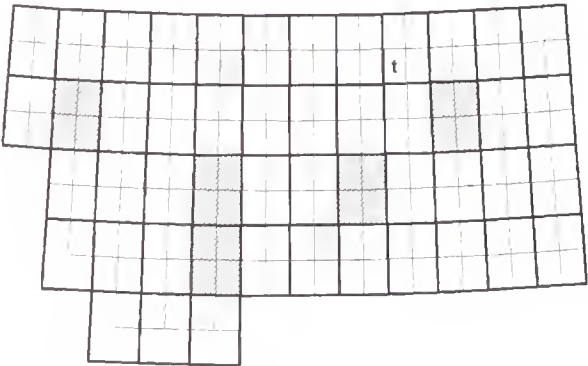
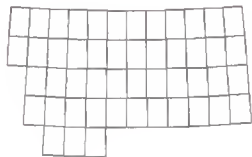
1996-2002 = 9



**Buff-breasted Sandpiper**

*Tryngites subruficollis*

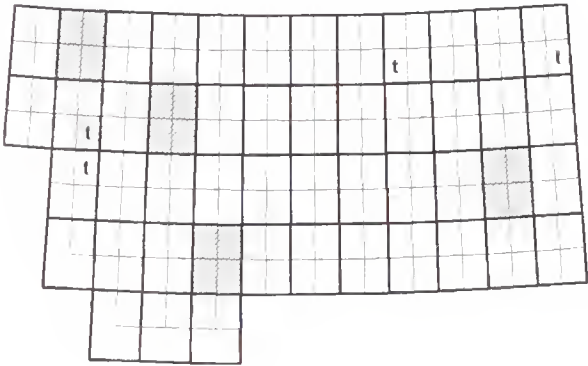
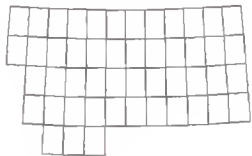
1996-2002 = 1; 07/1996 - QLL: 09C  
n = 11



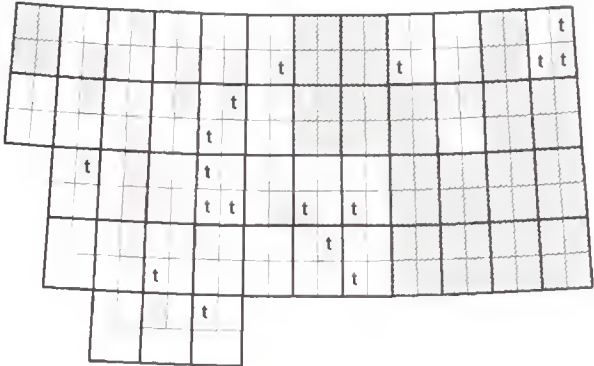
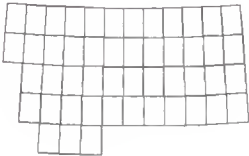
**Short-billed Dowitcher**

*Limnodromus griseus*

1996-2002 = 5



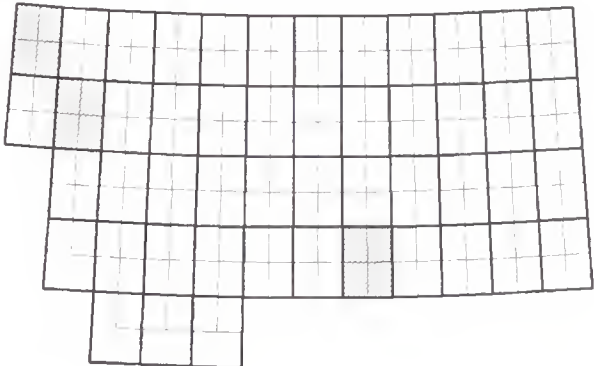
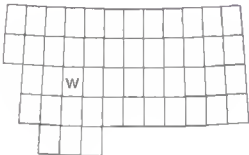
**Long-billed Dowitcher**  
*Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
 1996-2002 = 24



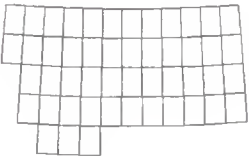
**Wilson's Snipe**  
*Gallinago delicata*  
 1996-2002 = 280



**American Woodcock**  
*Scolopax minor*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 01/2000 - QLL: 27B  
 n = 4



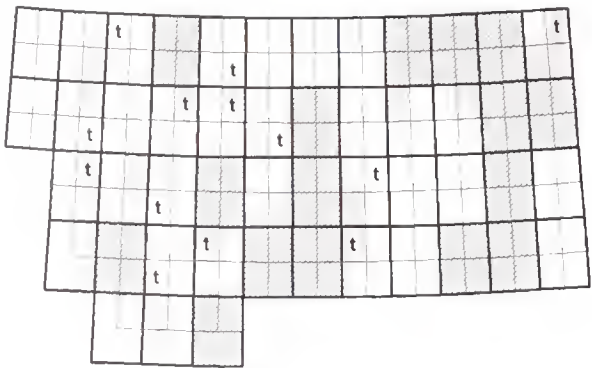
**Wilson's Phalarope**  
*Phalaropus tricolor*  
 1996-2002 = 153  
 SI



Red-necked Phalarope

*Phalaropus lobatus*

1996-2002 = 24

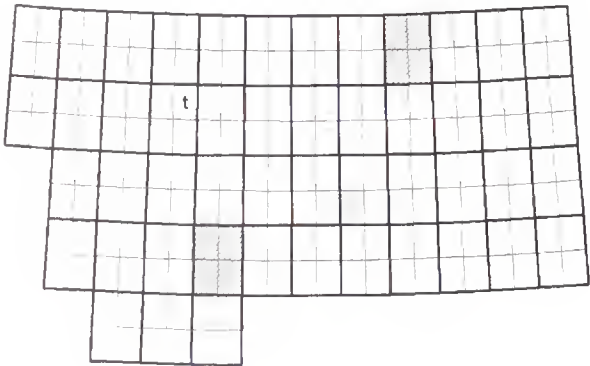
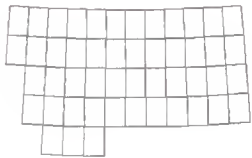


Red Phalarope

*Phalaropus filicarius*

1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 16B

n = 8



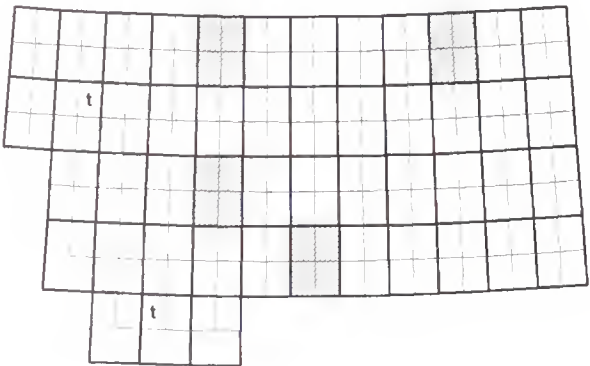
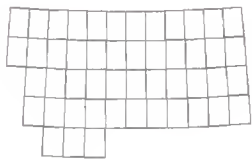
Laridae

Pomarine Jaeger

*Stercorarius pomarinus*

1996-2002 = 2; 11/2000 - QLL: 14B

n = 6

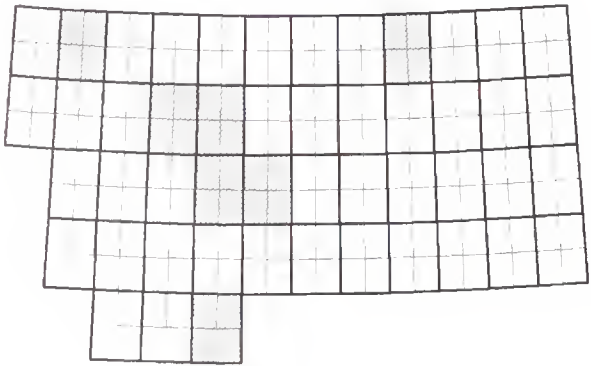
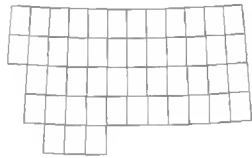


Parasitic Jaeger

*Stercorarius parasiticus*

1996-2002 = 0; 09/1980 - QLL: 17B

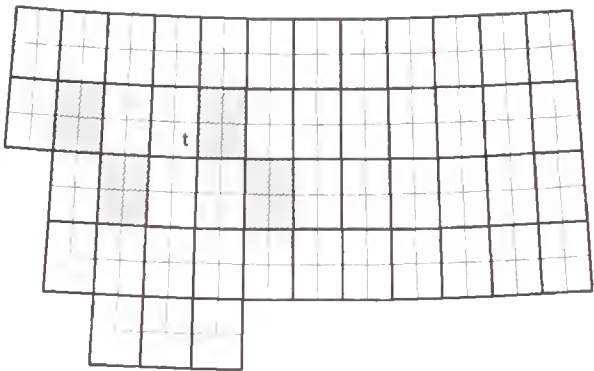
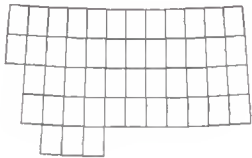
n = 13



Long-tailed Jaeger

*Stercorarius longicaudus*

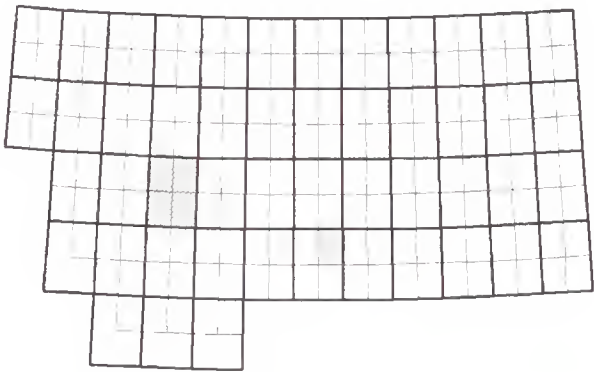
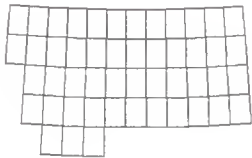
1996-2002 = 1; 09/2002 - QLL: 16D  
n = 7



Laughing Gull

*Larus atricilla*

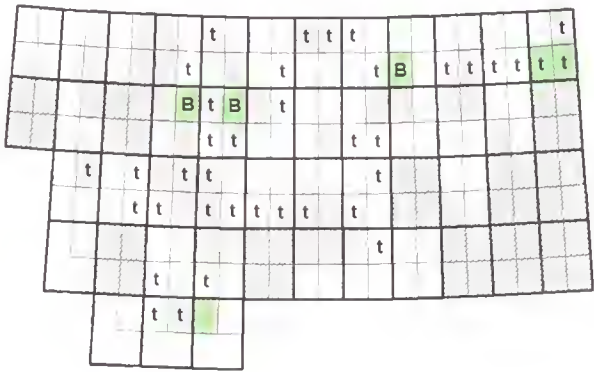
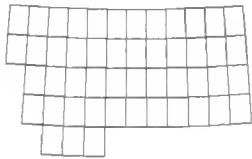
1996-2002 = 0; 07/1995 - QLL: 40B  
n = 3



Franklin's Gull

*Larus pipixcan*

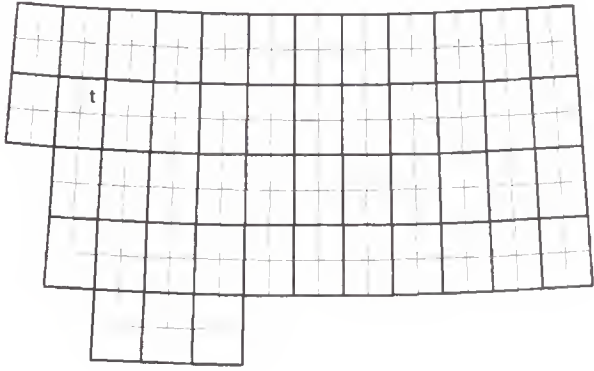
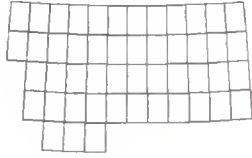
1996-2002 = 77  
TES



Little Gull

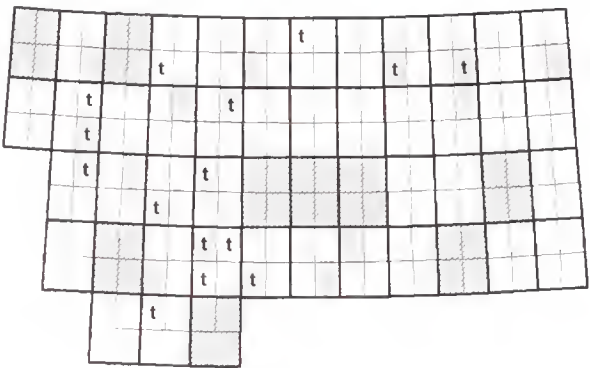
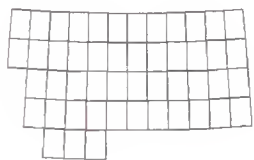
*Larus minutus*

1996-2002 = 1; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B  
n = 1

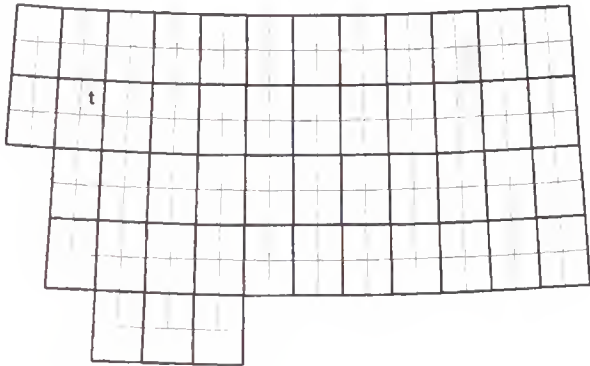
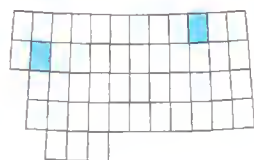




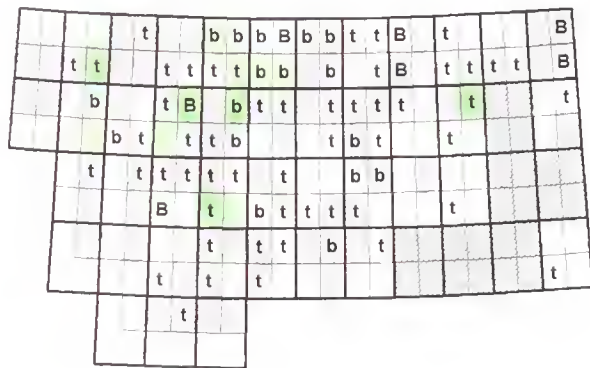
**Bonaparte's Gull**  
*Larus philadelphia*  
 1996-2002 = 20



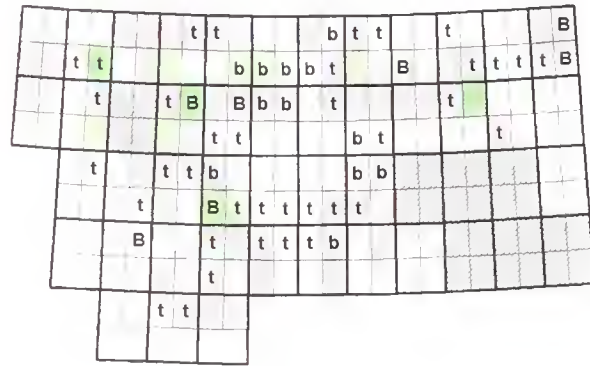
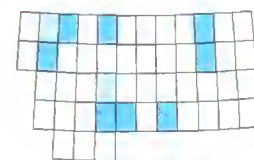
**Mew Gull**  
*Larus canus*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B  
 n = 9



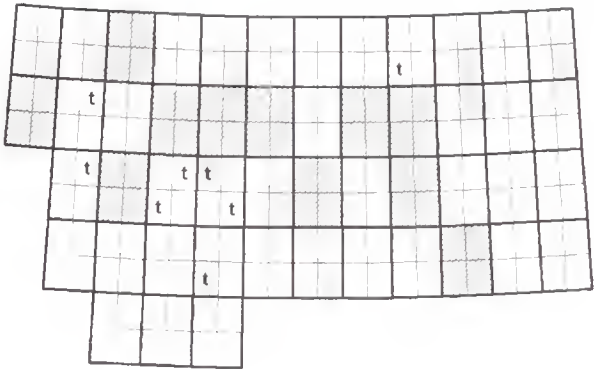
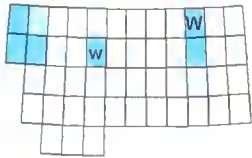
**Ring-billed Gull**  
*Larus delawarensis*  
 1996-2002 = 187  
 SI



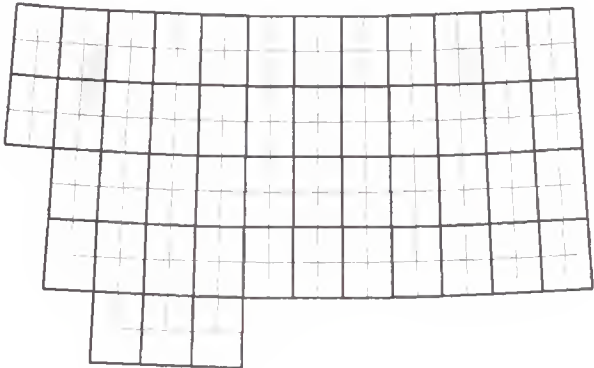
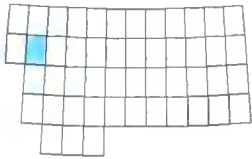
**California Gull**  
*Larus californicus*  
 1996-2002 = 123  
 SI



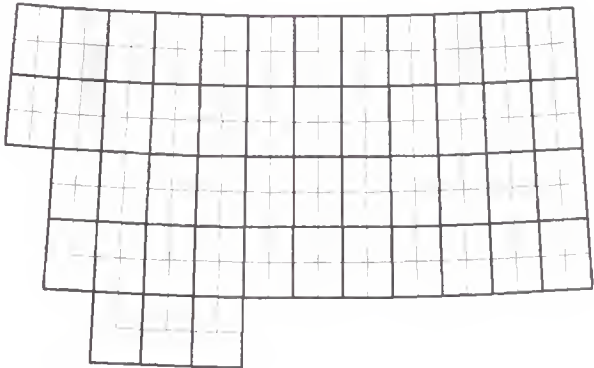
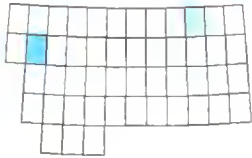
**Herring Gull**  
*Larus argentatus*  
 1996-2002 = 12



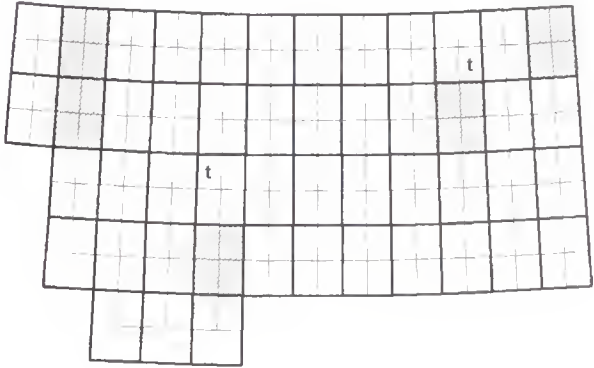
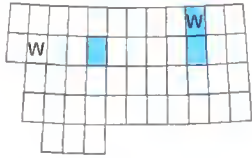
**Thayer's Gull**  
*Larus thayeri*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B  
 n = 11



**Glaucous-winged Gull**  
*Larus glaucescens*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B  
 n = 7



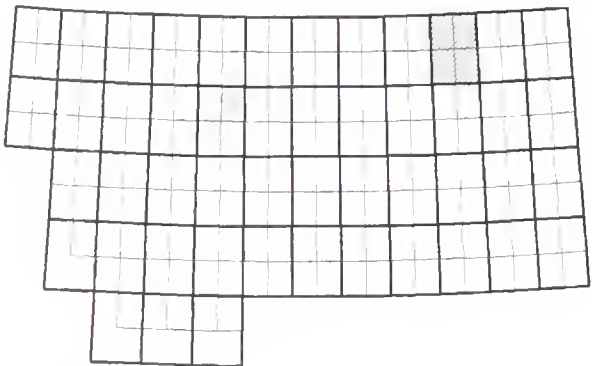
**Glaucous Gull**  
*Larus hyperboreus*  
 1996-2002 = 7; 04/2001 - QLL: 10D  
 n = 16



Great Black-backed Gull

*Larus marinus*

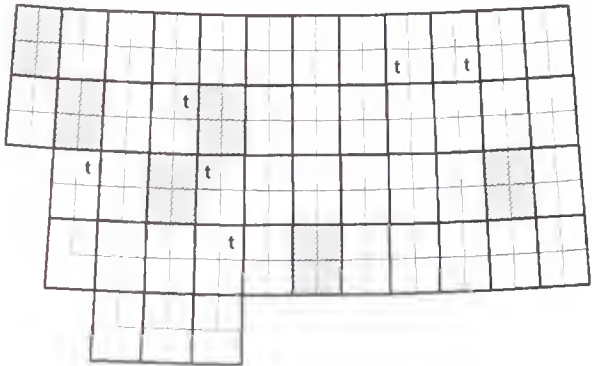
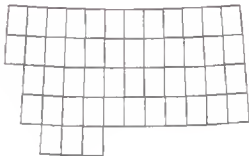
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1992 - QLL: 17B  
n = 3



Sabine's Gull

*Xema sabini*

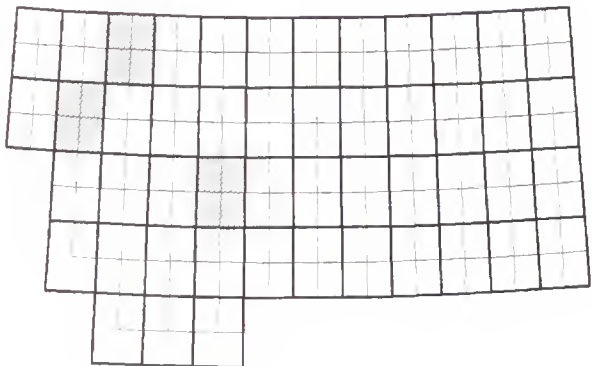
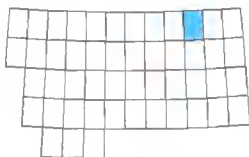
1996-2002 = 6; 09/1998 - QLL: 09C  
n = 15



Black-legged Kittiwake

*Rissa tridactyla*

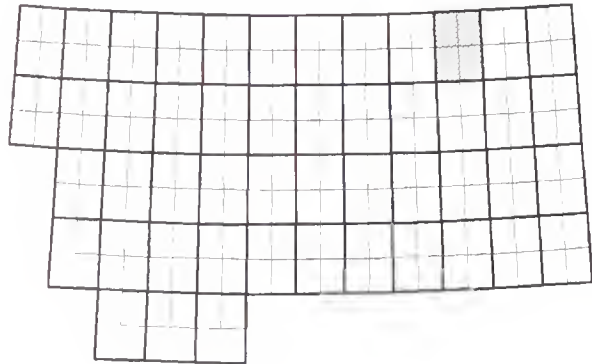
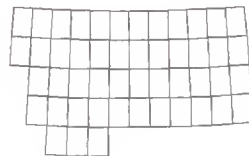
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1984 - QLL: 03A  
n = 4



Ivory Gull

*Pagophila eburnea*

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1974 - QLL: 10D  
n = 1

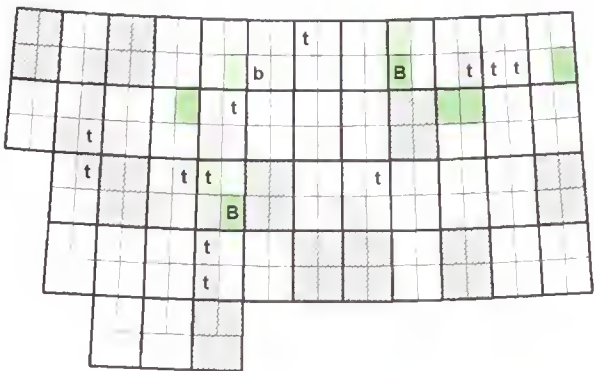
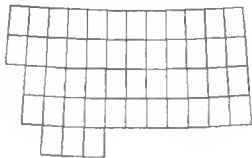


**Caspian Tern**

*Sterna caspia*

1996-2002 = 21

TES

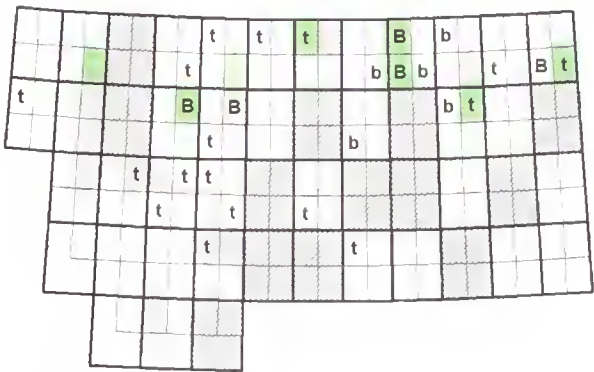
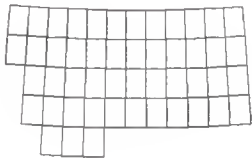


**Common Tern**

*Sterna hirundo*

1996-2002 = 48

TES

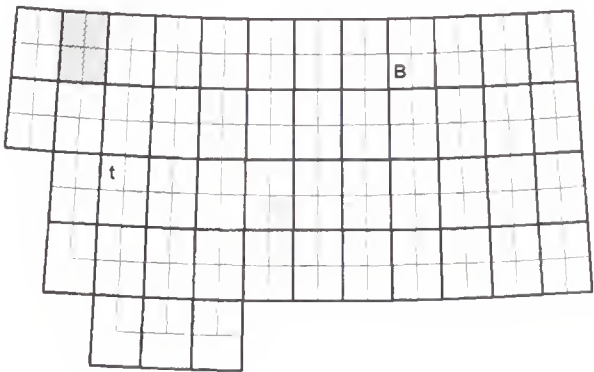
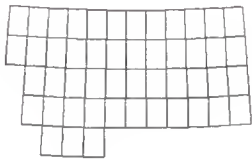


**Arctic Tern**

*Sterna paradisaea*

1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 26A

n = 4

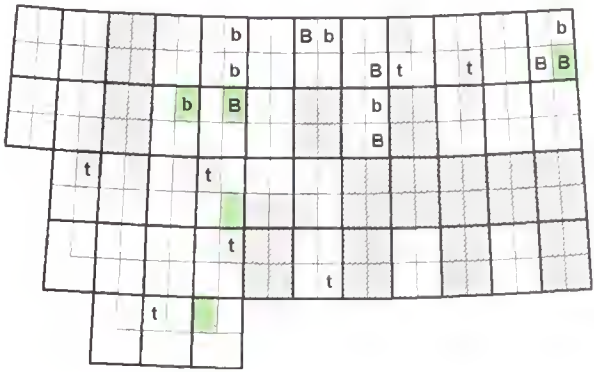
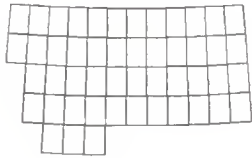


**Forster's Tern**

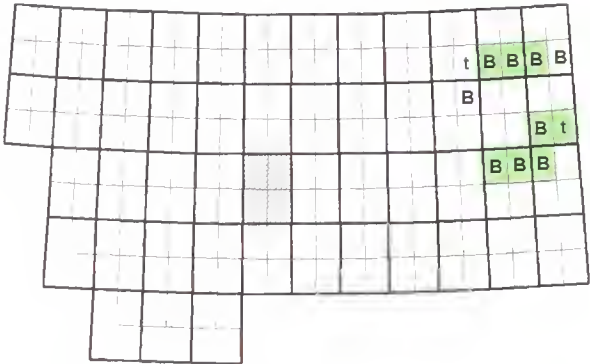
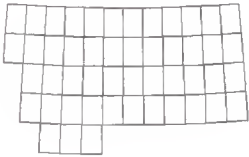
*Sterna forsteri*

1996-2002 = 29

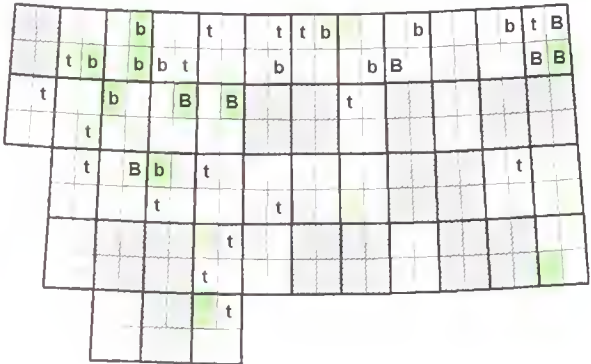
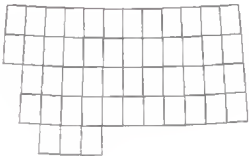
TES



**Least Tern**  
*Sterna antillarum*  
 1996-2002 = 13  
 TES

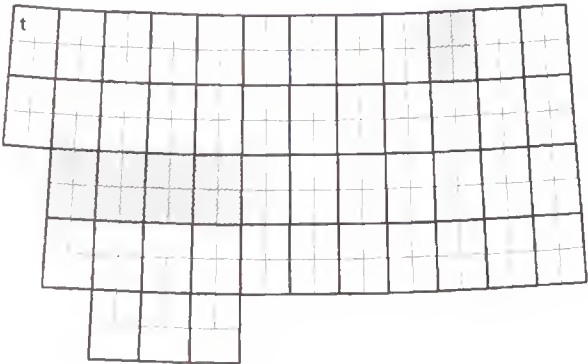
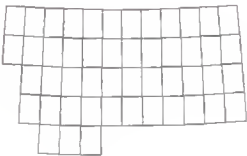


**Black Tern**  
*Chlidonias niger*  
 1996-2002 = 56  
 TES



Ardac

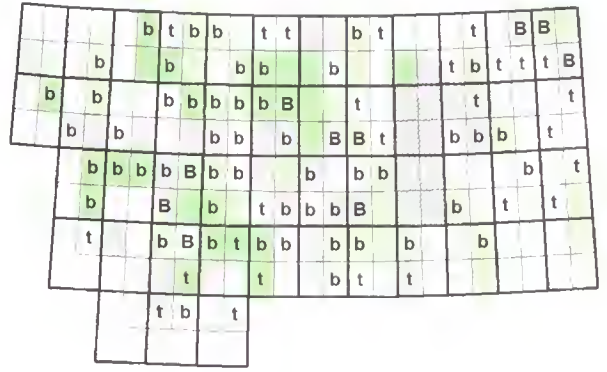
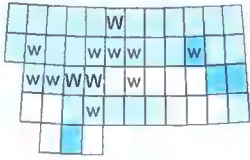
**Ancient Murrelet**  
*Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 08/1996 - QLL: 01A  
 n = 8





## Rock Dove

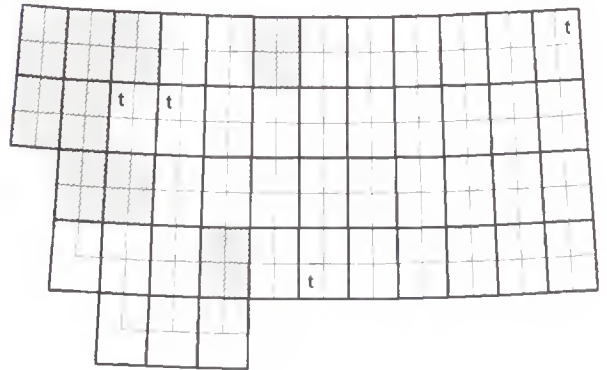
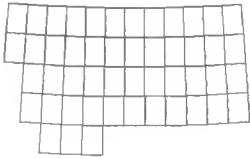
*Columba livia*

$$1996-2002 = 212$$


## Band-tailed Pigeon

*Columba fasciata*

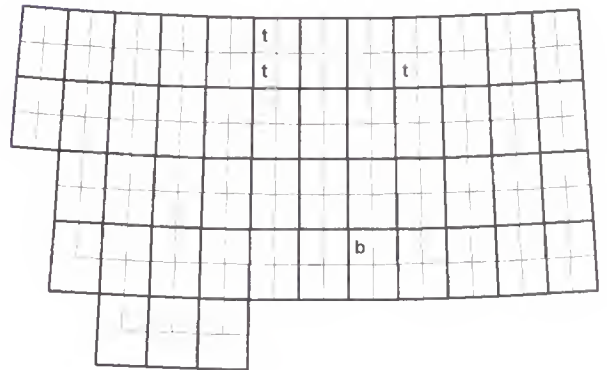
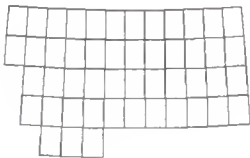
1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 12B  
n = 15



## Eurasian Collared-Dove

*Streptopelia decaocto*

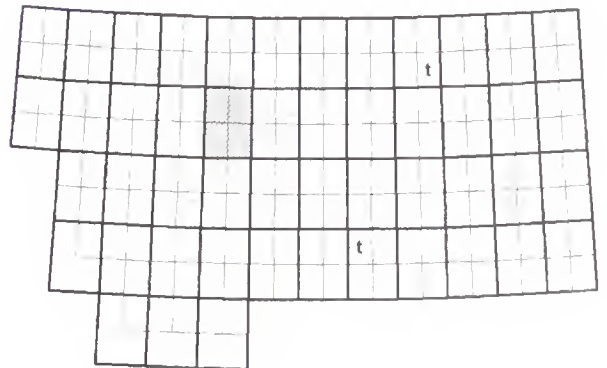
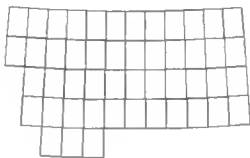
1996-2002 = 5; 06/2001 - QLL: 41A  
n = 5



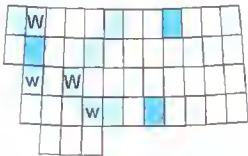
## White-winged Dove

*Zenaida asiatica*

1996-2002 = 2; 08/2002 - QLL: 09D  
n = 3

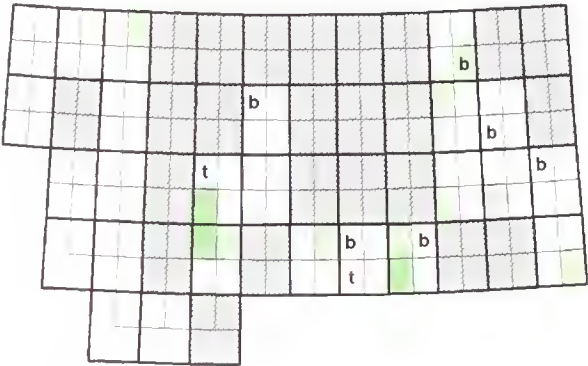
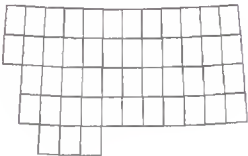


**Mourning Dove**  
*Zenaida macroura*  
 1996-2002 = 434

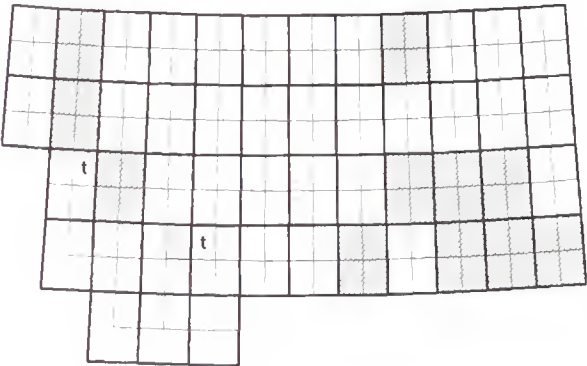
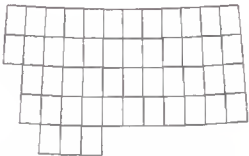


CUCULIFORMES C. sculidae

**Black-billed Cuckoo**  
*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*  
 1996-2002 = 9  
 SI

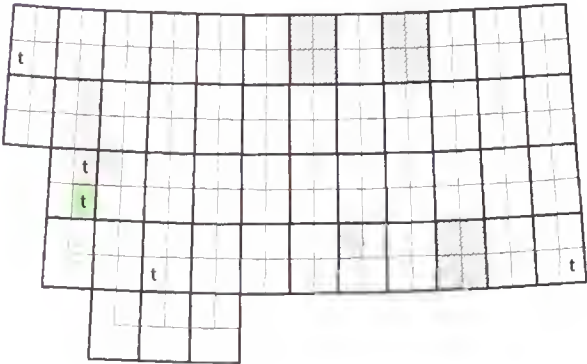
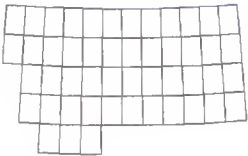


**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**  
*Coccyzus americanus*  
 1996-2002 = 3; 07/2002 - QLL: 38A  
 n = 18    TES



STRIGIFORMES S. tyto

**Barn Owl**  
*Tyto alba*  
 1996-2002 = 6  
 TES

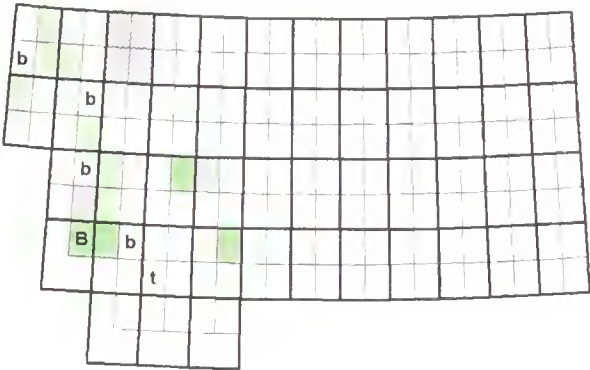


Flammulated Owl

*Otus flammeolus*

1996-2002 = 8

TES

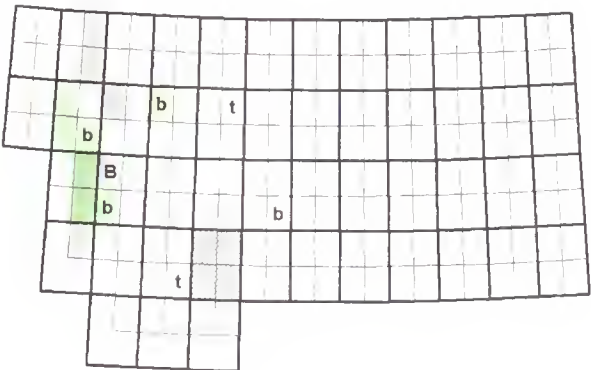


Western Screech-Owl

*Otus kennicottii*

1996-2002 = 9

SI

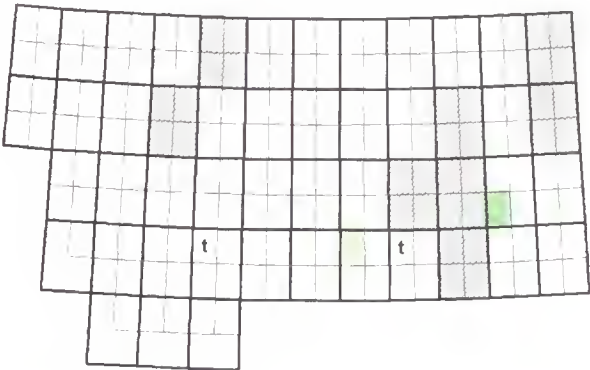
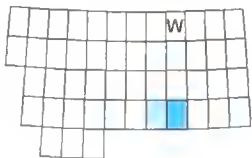


Eastern Screech-Owl

*Otus asio*

1996-2002 = 4

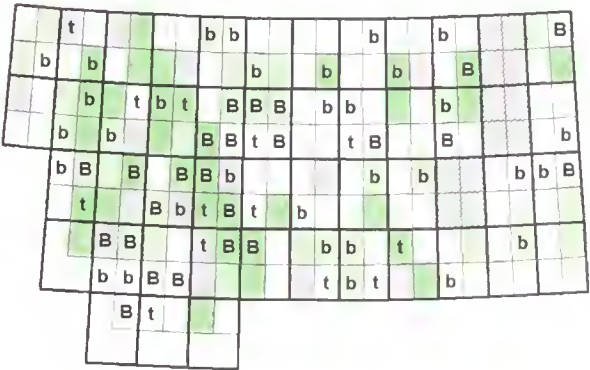
SI



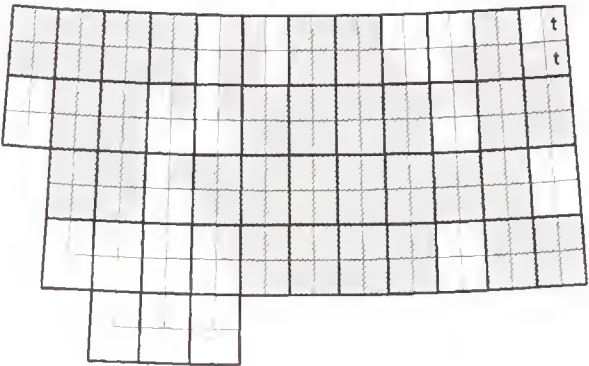
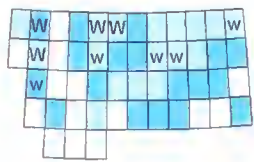
Great Horned Owl

*Bubo virginianus*

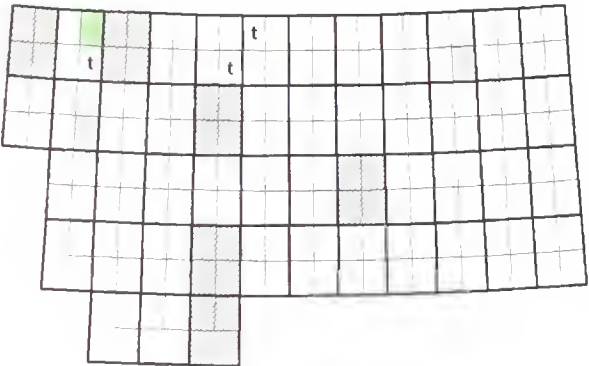
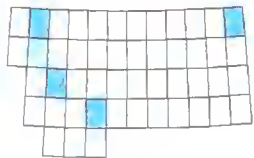
1996-2002 = 126



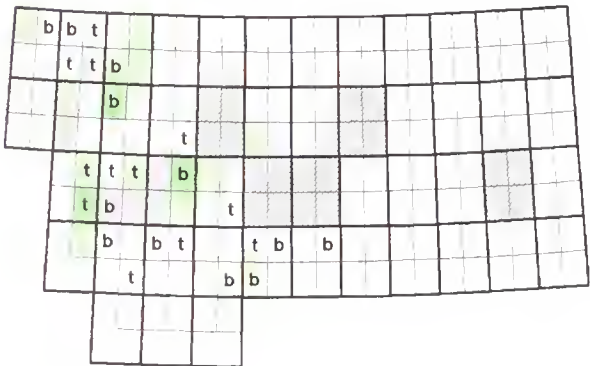
**Snowy Owl**  
*Nyctea scandiaca*  
 1996-2002 = 25



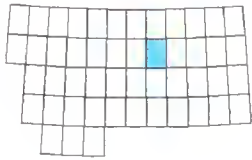
**Northern Hawk Owl**  
*Surma ulula*  
 1996-2002 = 3;  
 TES



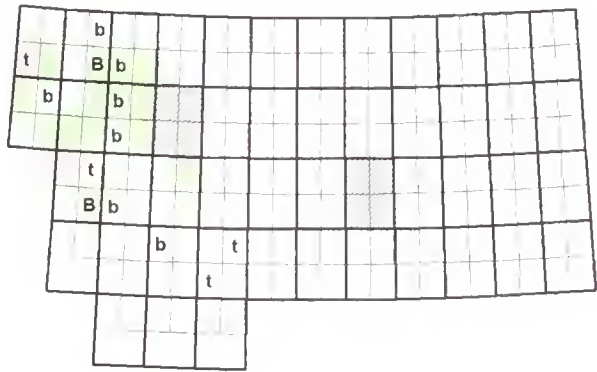
**Northern Pygmy-Owl**  
*Glaucidium gnoma*  
 1996-2002 = 41



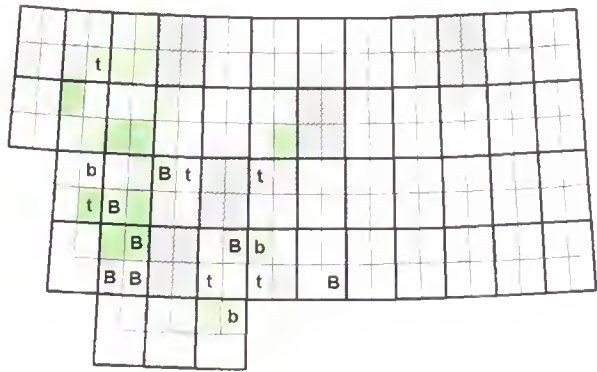
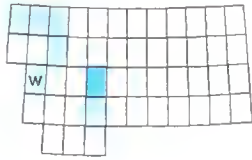
**Burrowing Owl**  
*Athene cunicularia*  
 1996-2002 = 110  
 TES



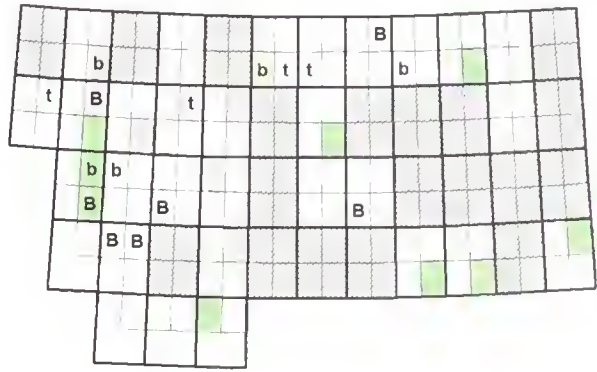
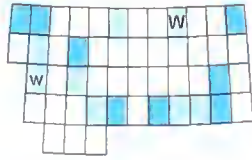
**Barred Owl**  
*Strix varia*  
 1996-2002 = 19



**Great Gray Owl**  
*Strix nebulosa*  
 1996-2002 = 25  
 TES



**Long-eared Owl**  
*Asio otus*  
 1996-2002 = 24



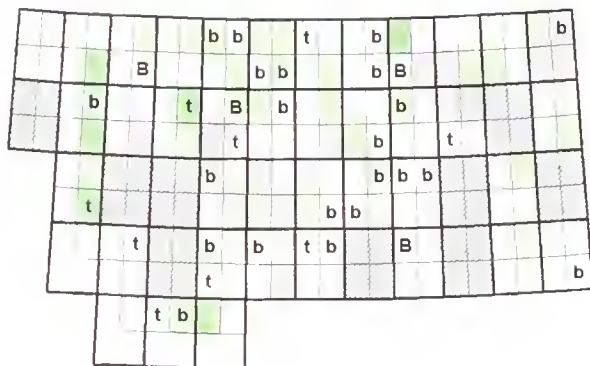
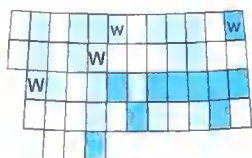


## Short-eared Owl

*Asio flammeus*

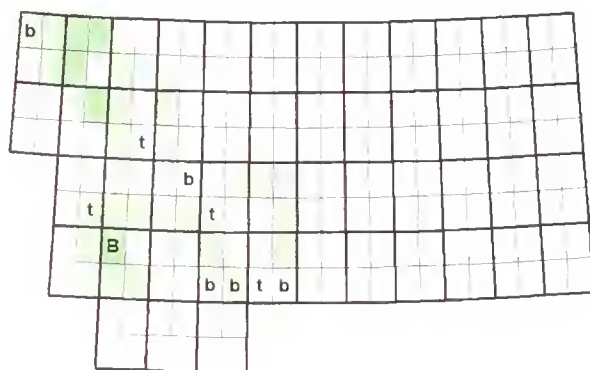
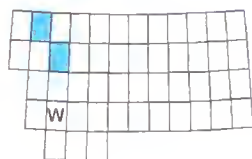
$$1996-2002 = 70$$

SI



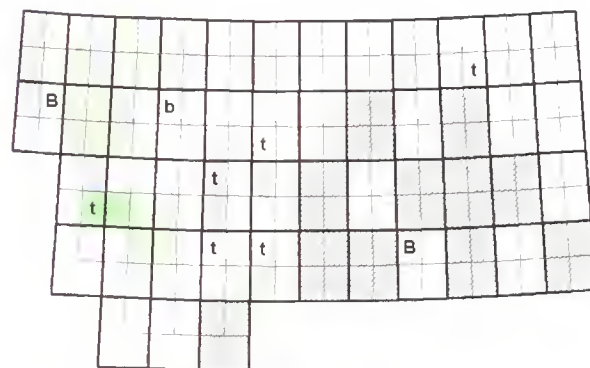
## Boreal Owl

*Aegolius funereus*

$$1996-2002 = 12$$


## Northern Saw-whet Owl

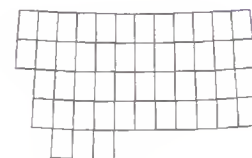
*Aegolius acadicus*

$$1996-2002 = 18$$


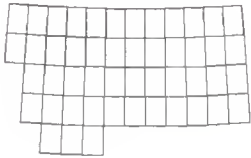
## CAPRIMULGI FORMI SC (primulgiada)

## Common Nighthawk

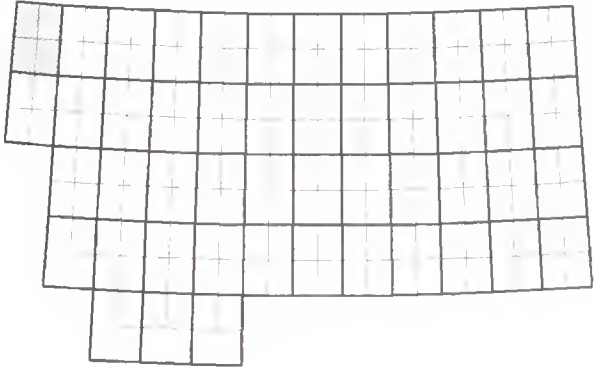
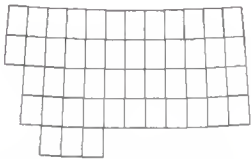
*Chordeiles minor*

$$1996-2002 = 225$$


**Common Poorwill**  
*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*  
 1996-2002 = 14  
 SI

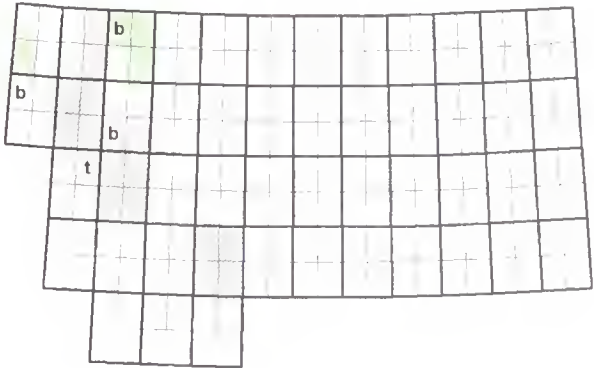
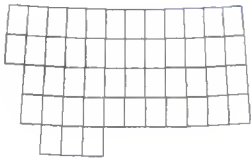


**Whip-poor-will**  
*Caprimulgus vociferus*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 34C  
 n = 2

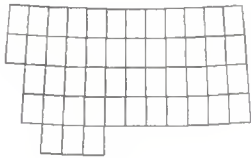


APODIFORMES Apodidae

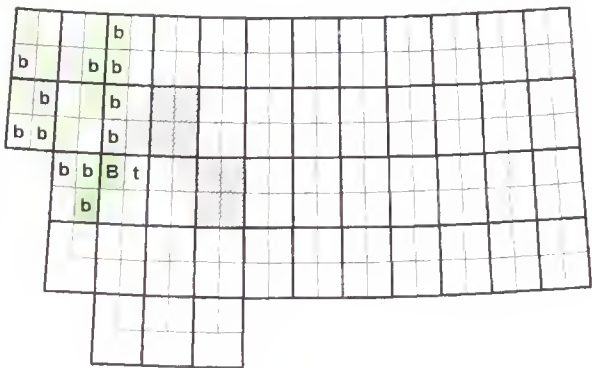
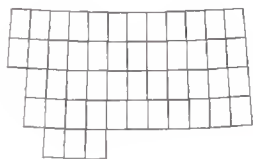
**Black Swift**  
*Cypseloides niger*  
 1996-2002 = 7  
 TES



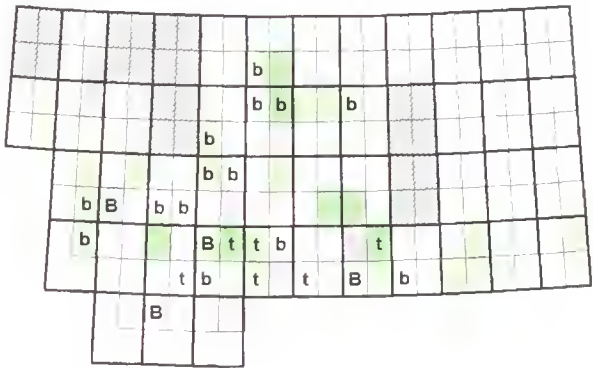
**Chimney Swift**  
*Chaetura pelagica*  
 1996-2002 = 6  
 SI



**Vaux's Swift**  
*Chaetura vauxi*  
 1996-2002 = 38

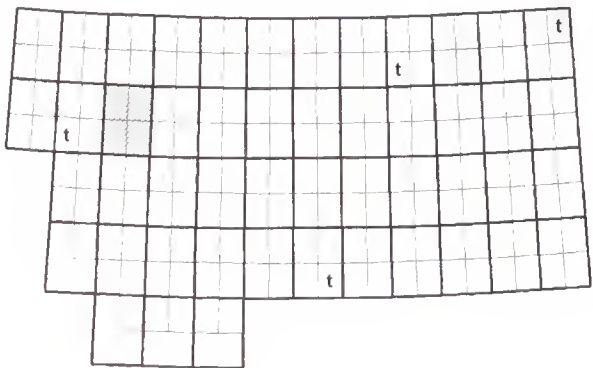
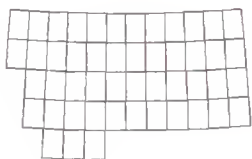


**White-throated Swift**  
*Aeronantes saxatalis*  
 1996-2002 = 33

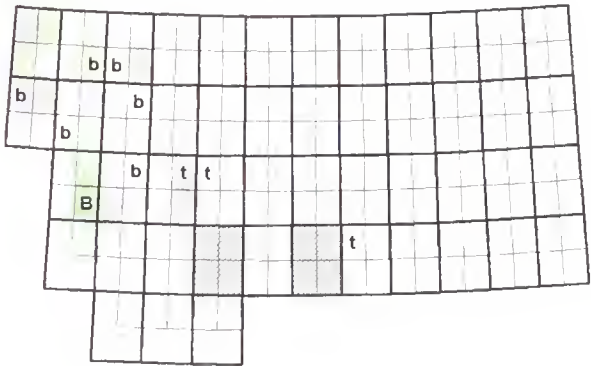
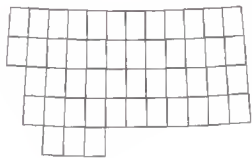


Trochilidae

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird**  
*Archilochus colubris*  
 1996-2002 = 8; 08/2001 - QLL: 14C  
 n = 12



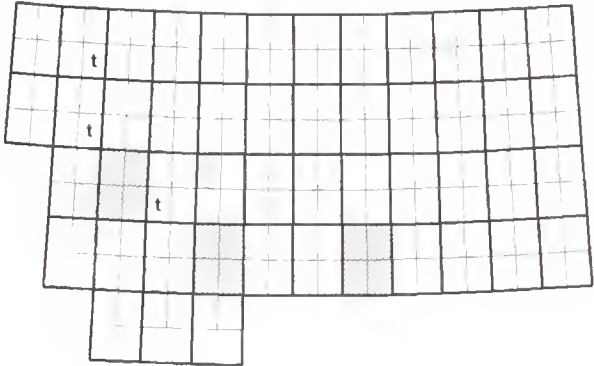
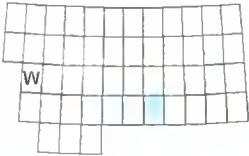
**Black-chinned Hummingbird**  
*Archilochus alexandri*  
 1996-2002 = 15



Anna's Hummingbird

*Calypte anna*

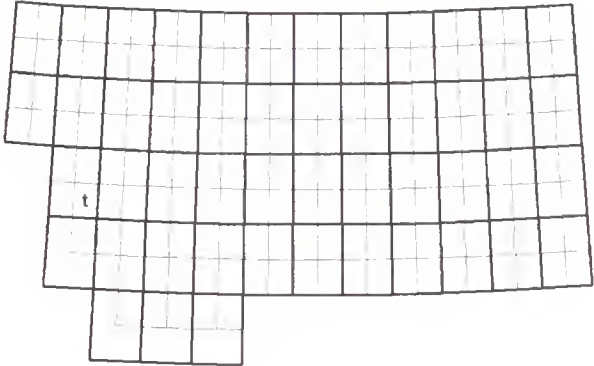
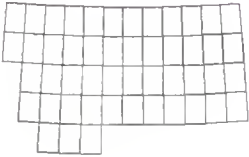
1996-2002 = 4; 12/2001 - QLL: 25B  
n = 14



Costa's Hummingbird

*Calypte costae*

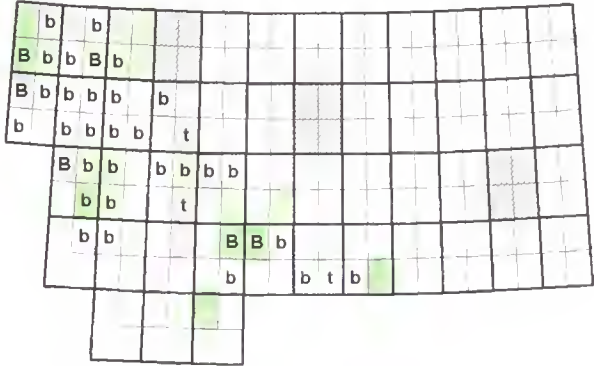
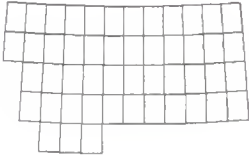
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 25D  
n = 1



Calliope Hummingbird

*Stellula calliope*

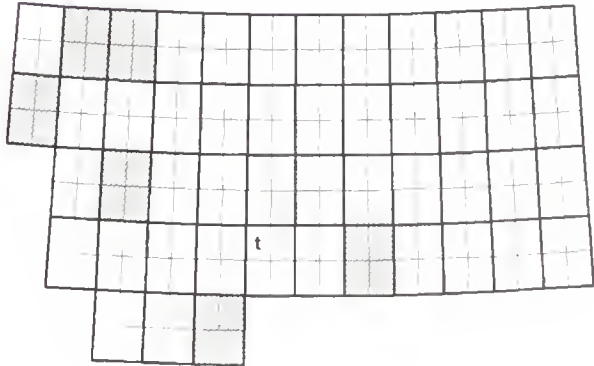
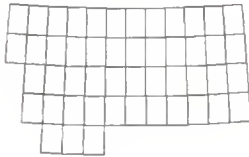
1996-2002 = 99



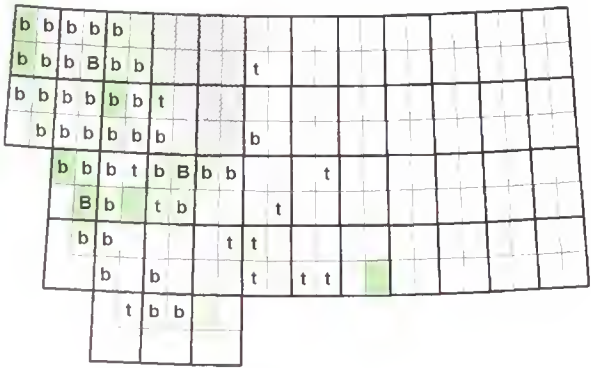
Broad-tailed Hummingbird

*Selasphorus platycercus*

1996-2002 = 2; 06/2001 - QLL: 39A  
n = 10 TES

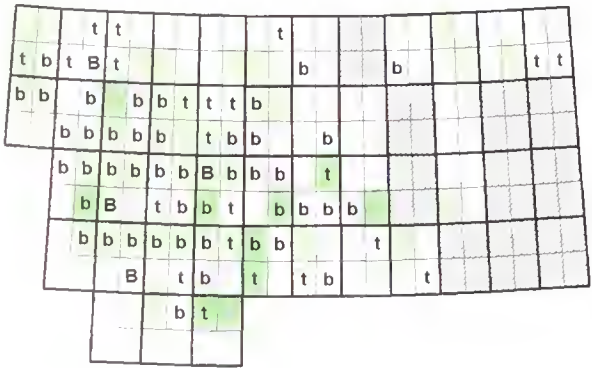
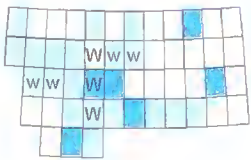


**Rufous Hummingbird**  
*Selasphorus rufus*  
 1996-2002 = 115



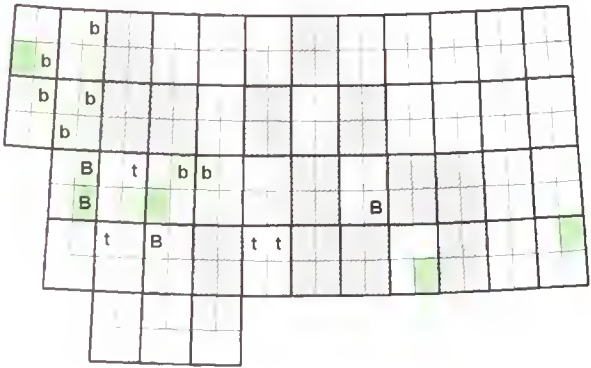
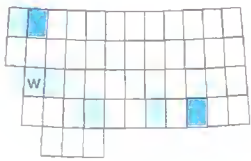
CORACIIFORMES Alcedinidae

**Belted Kingfisher**  
*Ceryle alcyon*  
 1996-2002 = 161

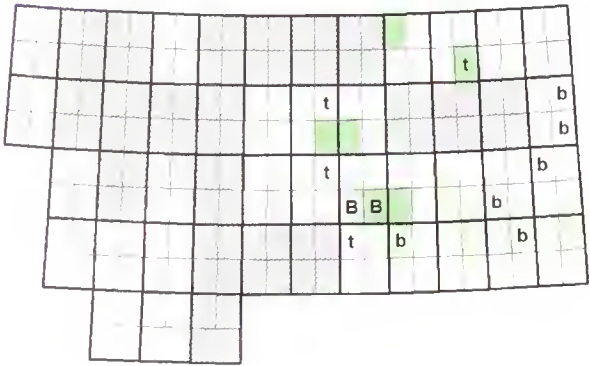
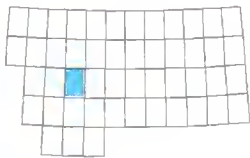


PICIFORMES Picidae

**Lewis's Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes lewis*  
 1996-2002 = 30  
 TES



**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*  
 1996-2002 = 16  
 TES

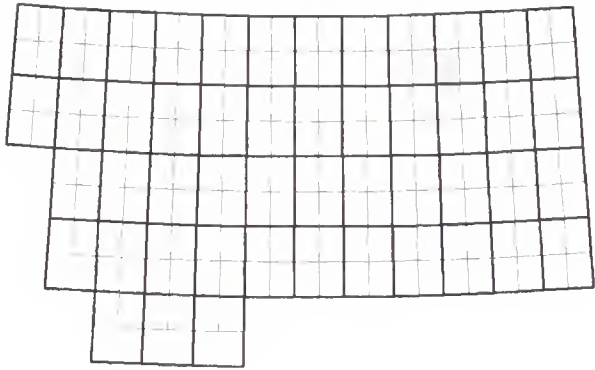
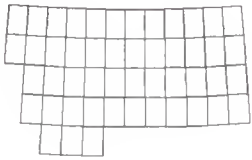




**Red-bellied Woodpecker**

*Melanerpes carolinus*

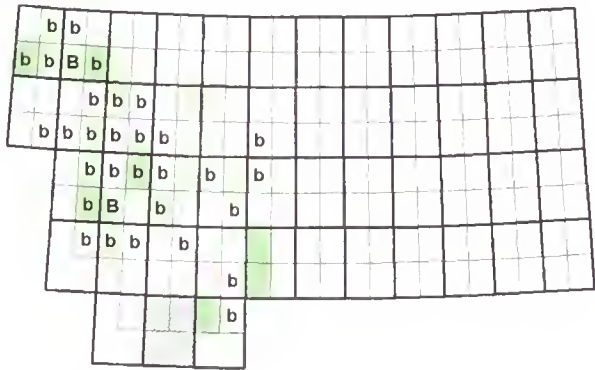
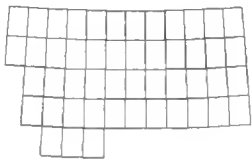
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1992 - QLL: 10C  
n = 2



**Williamson's Sapsucker**

*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*

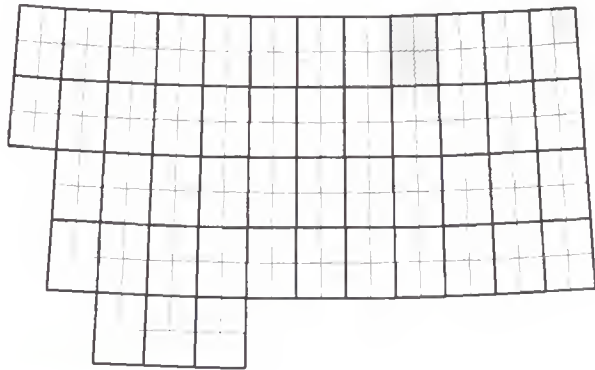
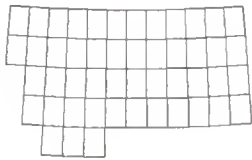
1996-2002 = 65  
SI



**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**

*Sphyrapicus varius*

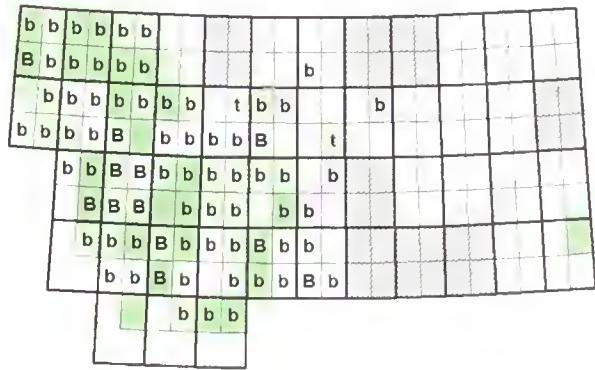
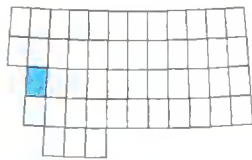
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1995 - QLL: 12B  
n = 2



**Red-naped Sapsucker**

*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*

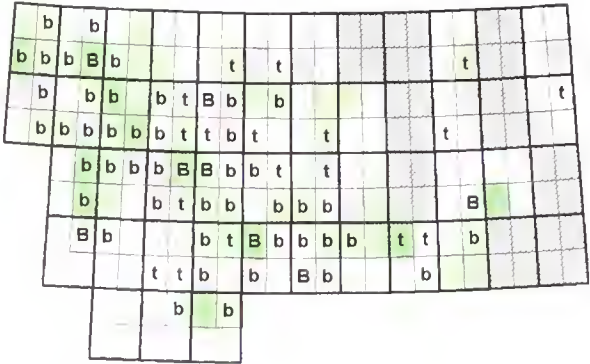
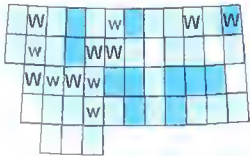
1996-2002 = 229



Downy Woodpecker

*Picoides pubescens*

1996-2002 = 170



Hairy Woodpecker

*Picoides villosus*

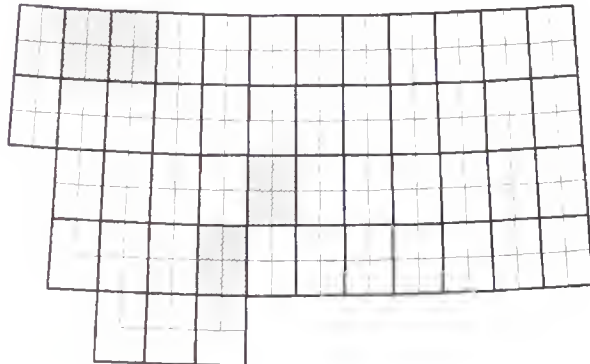
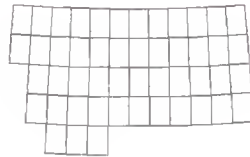
1996-2002 = 247



White-headed Woodpecker

*Picoides albolarvatus*

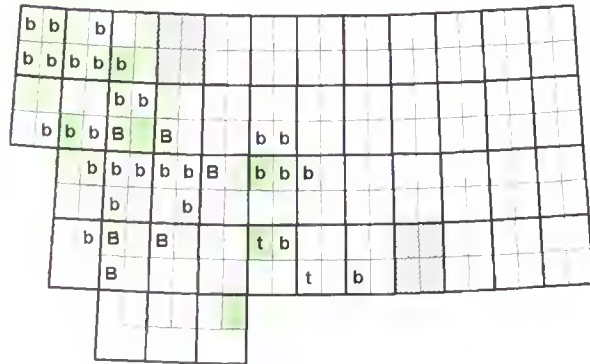
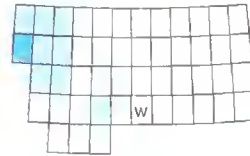
1996-2002 = 0; 12/1991 - QLL: 01C  
n = 8



Three-toed Woodpecker

*Picoides tridactylus*

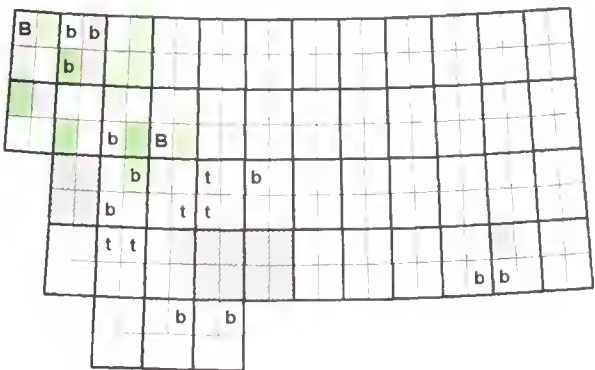
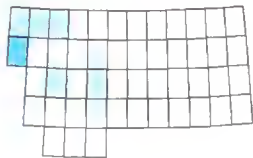
1996-2002 = 69  
SI



**Black-backed Woodpecker**

*Picoides arcticus*

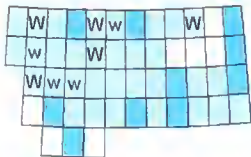
1996-2002 = 25  
TES



**Northern Flicker**

*Colaptes auratus*

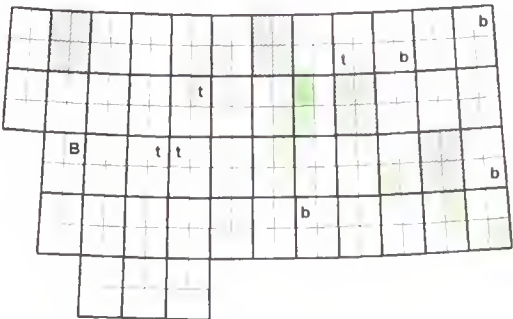
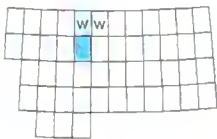
1996-2002 = 337



**Yellow-shafted Flicker**

*Colaptes auratus auratus*

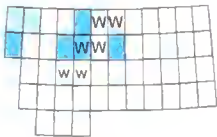
1996-2002 = 17



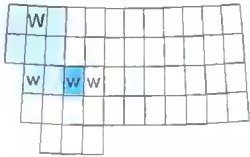
**Red-shafted Flicker**

*Colaptes auratus cafer*

1996-2002 = 235

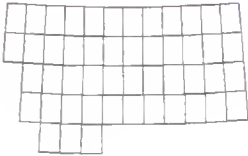


**Pileated Woodpecker**  
*Dryocopus pileatus*  
 1996-2002 = 160

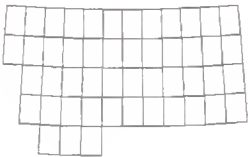


PASSERIFORMES Tyrannidae

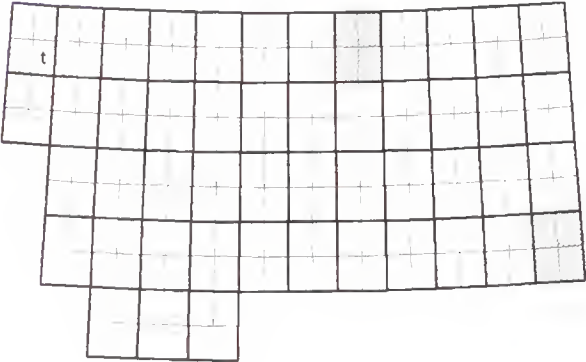
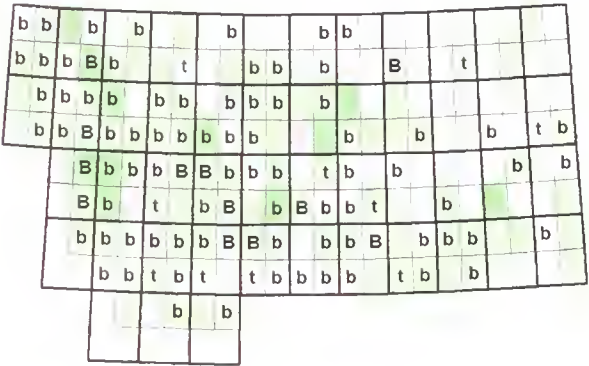
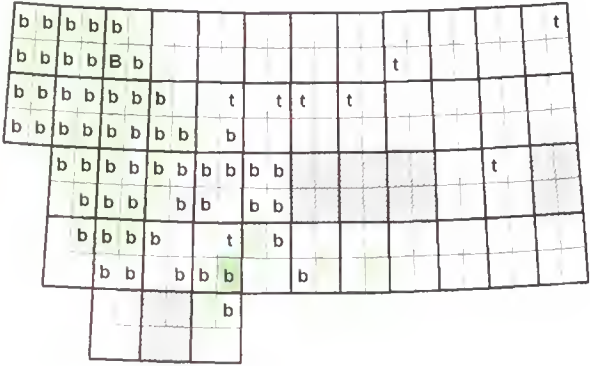
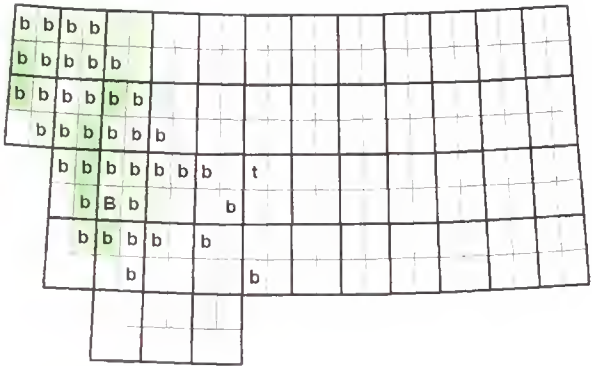
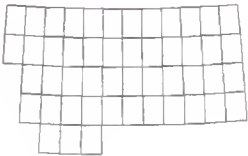
**Olive-sided Flycatcher**  
*Contopus cooperi*  
 1996-2002 = 187  
 TES



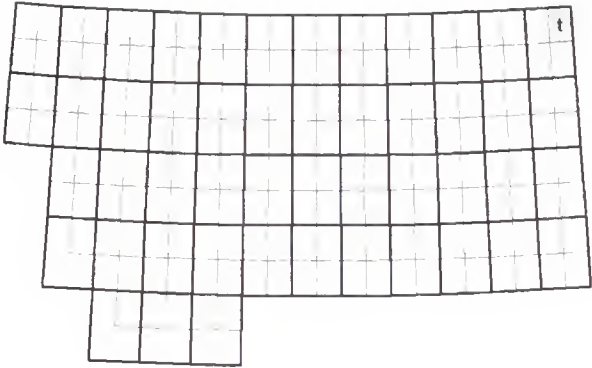
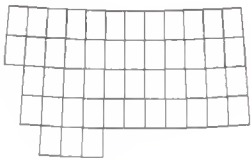
**Western Wood-Pewee**  
*Contopus sordidulus*  
 1996-2002 = 275



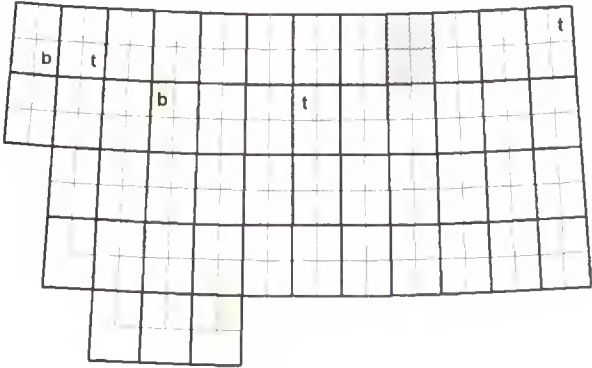
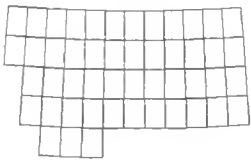
**Eastern Wood-Pewee**  
*Contopus virens*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 01D  
 n = 4



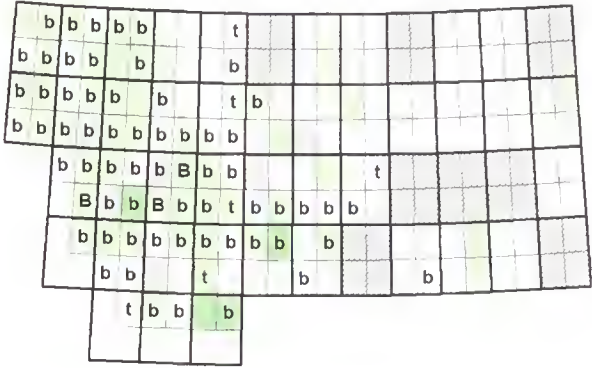
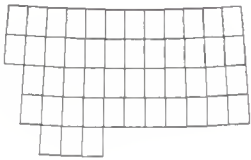
**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**  
*Empidonax flaviventris*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 08/1996 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 3



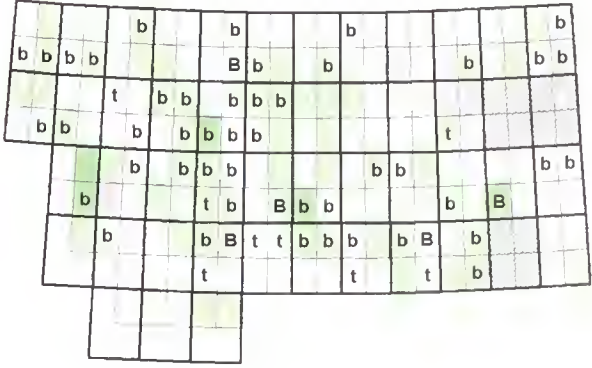
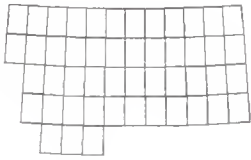
**Alder Flycatcher**  
*Empidonax alnorum*  
 1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 02D  
 n = 16    TES



**Willow Flycatcher**  
*Empidonax traillii*  
 1996-2002 = 207

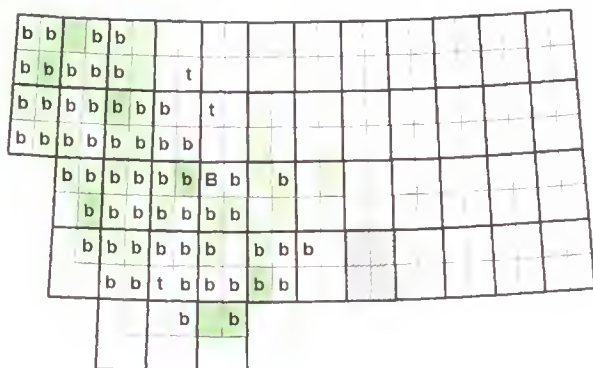
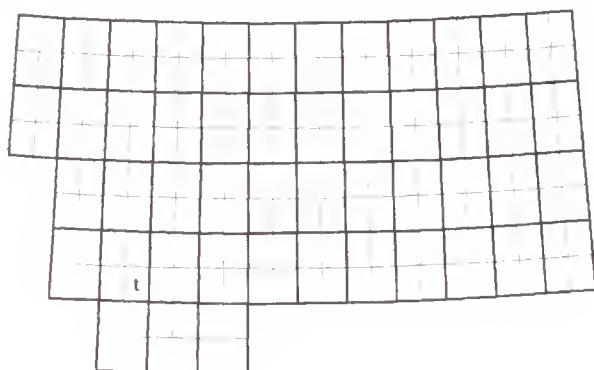
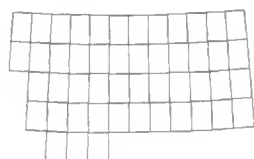


**Least Flycatcher**  
*Empidonax minimus*  
 1996-2002 = 118





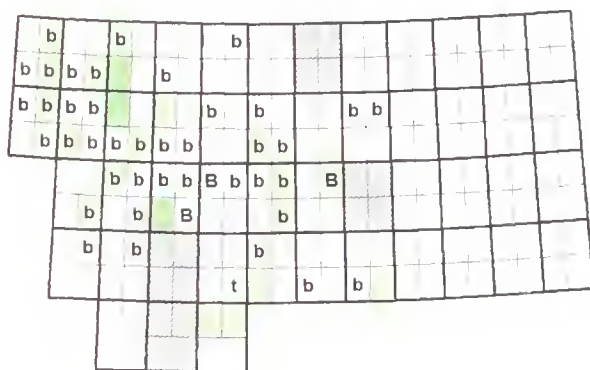
*Empidonax hammondi*

*Empidonax wrightii*
$$n = 1$$


*Empidonax oberholseri*



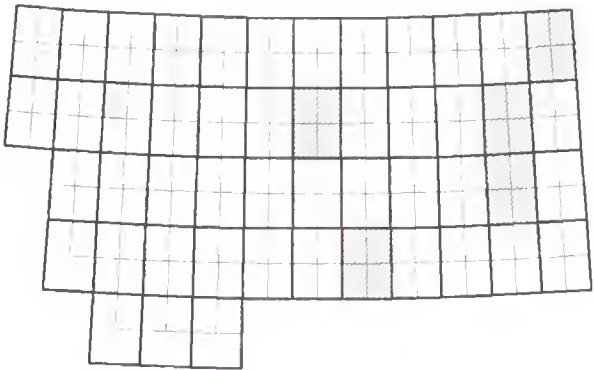
*Empidonax occidentalis*



Eastern Phoebe

*Sayornis phoebe*

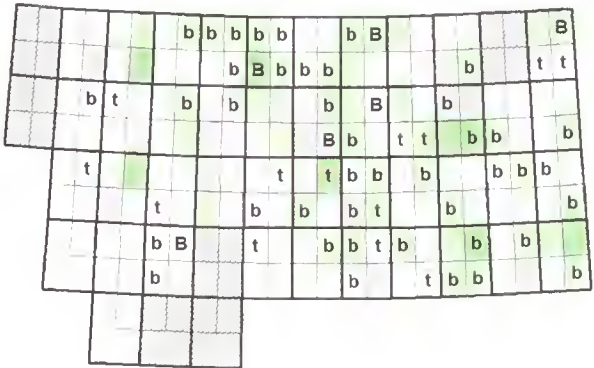
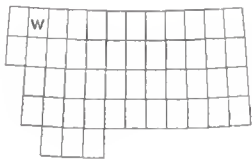
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 15A  
n = 6



Say's Phoebe

*Sayornis saya*

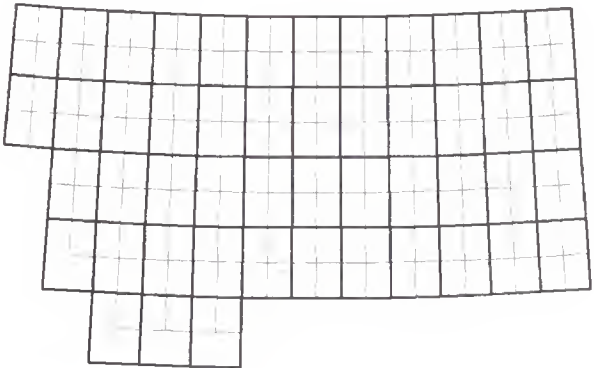
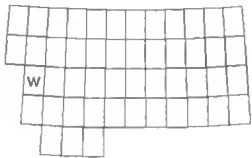
1996-2002 = 125



Vermilion Flycatcher

*Pyrocephalus rubinus*

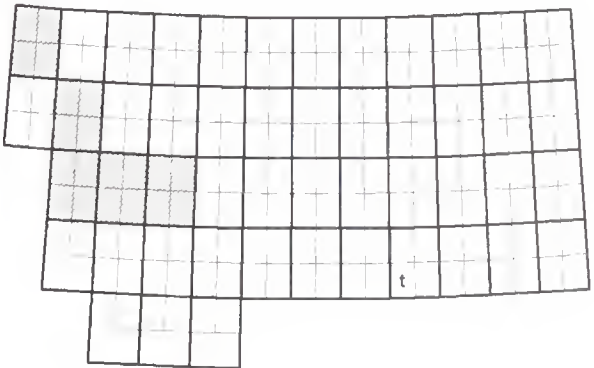
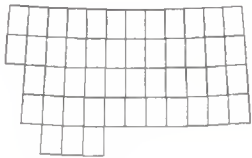
1996-2002 = 1; 01/2000 - QLL: 25D  
n = 1



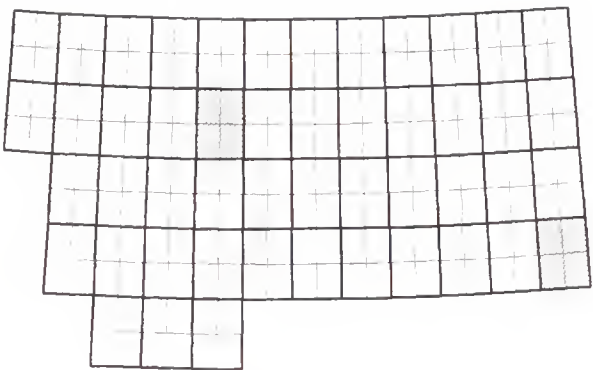
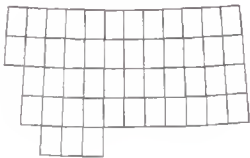
Ash-throated Flycatcher

*Myiarchus cinerascens*

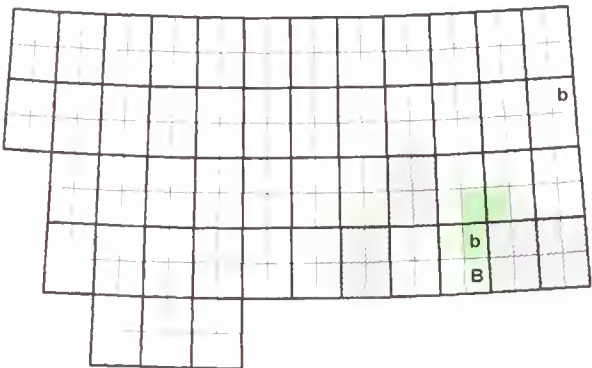
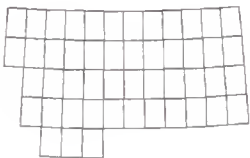
1996-2002 = 1; 11/1996 - QLL: 42C  
n = 10



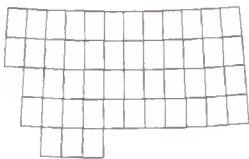
**Great Crested Flycatcher**  
*Myiarchus crinitus*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 07/1992 - QLL: 39A  
 n = 3



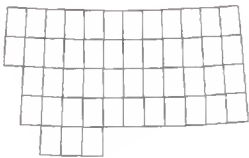
**Cassin's Kingbird**  
*Tyrannus vociferans*  
 1996-2002 = 6  
 TES



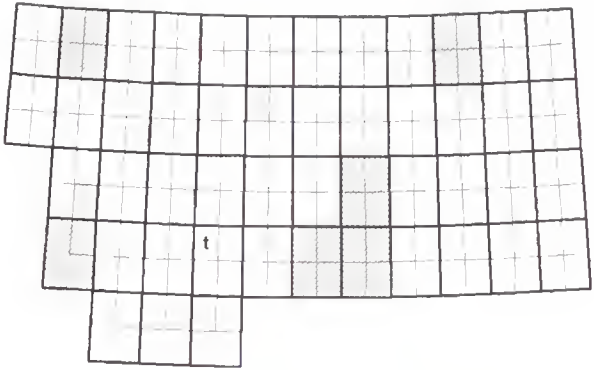
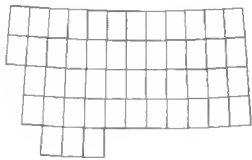
**Western Kingbird**  
*Tyrannus verticalis*  
 1996-2002 = 199



**Eastern Kingbird**  
*Tyrannus tyrannus*  
 1996-2002 = 314

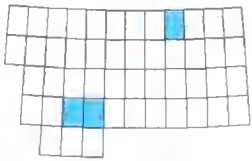


**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher**  
*Tyrannus forficatus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 38A  
 n = 10

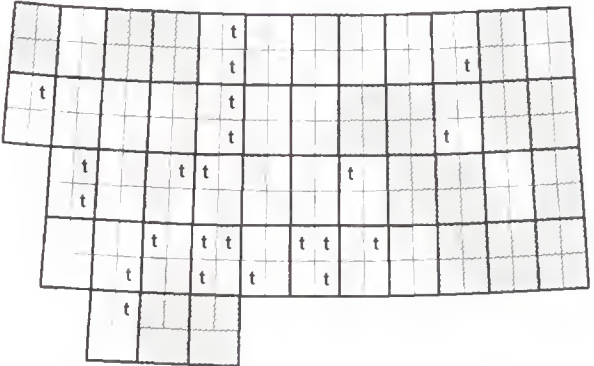
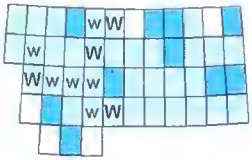


Laniidae

**Loggerhead Shrike**  
*Lanius ludovicianus*  
 1996-2002 = 152  
 SI

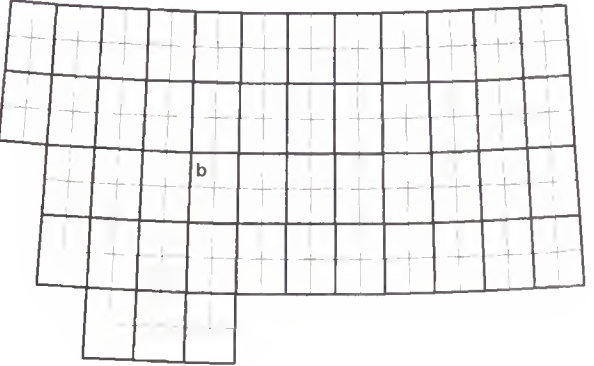
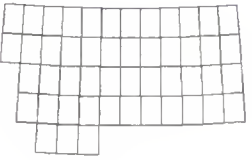


**Northern Shrike**  
*Lanius excubitor*  
 1996-2002 = 54



Vireonidae

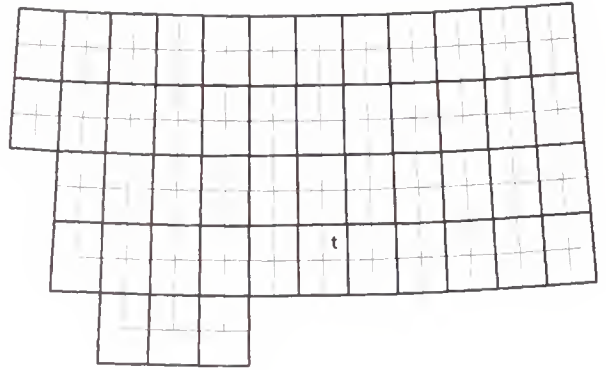
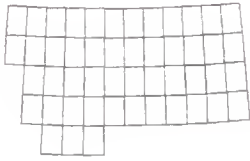
**White-eyed Vireo**  
*Vireo griseus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 07/2002 - QLL: 28A  
 n = 1



**Yellow-throated Vireo**

*Vireo flavifrons*

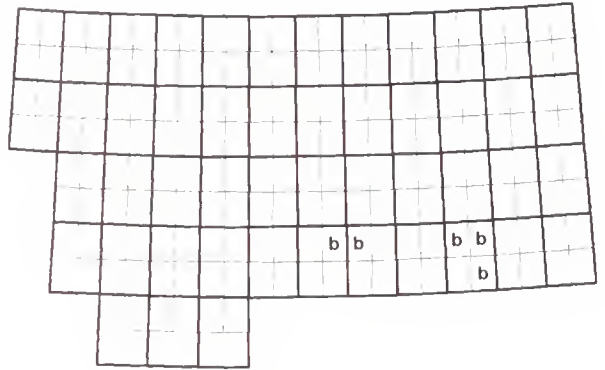
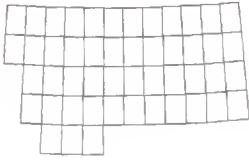
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL: 40B  
n = 1



**Plumbeous Vireo**

*Vireo plumbeus*

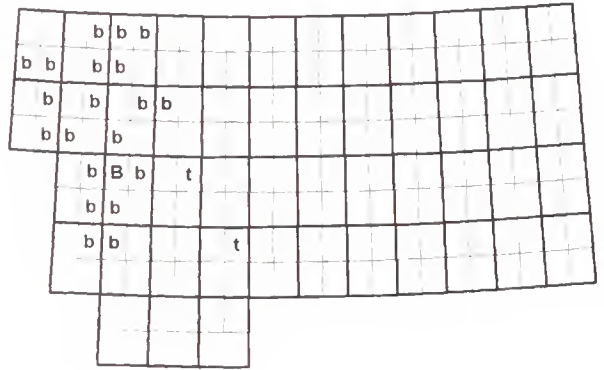
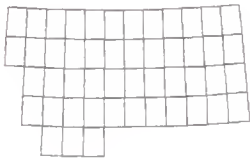
1996-2002 = 12; 06/2002 - QLL: 43D  
n = 12 SI



**Cassin's Vireo**

*Vireo cassinii*

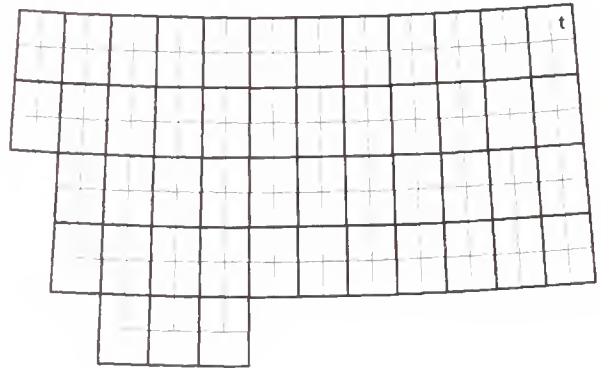
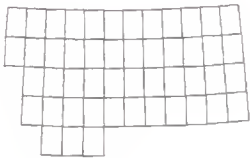
1996-2002 = 69  
SI



**Blue-headed Vireo**

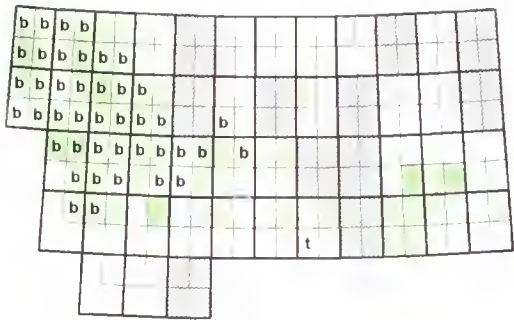
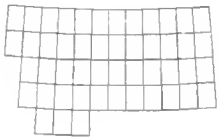
*Vireo solitarius*

1996-2002 = 4; 08/2001 - QLL: 12B  
n = 4

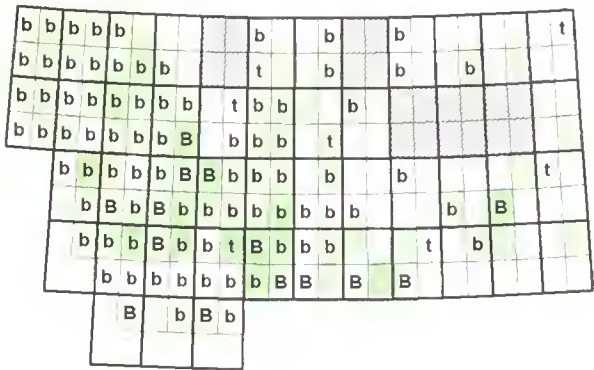
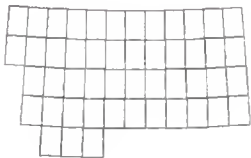




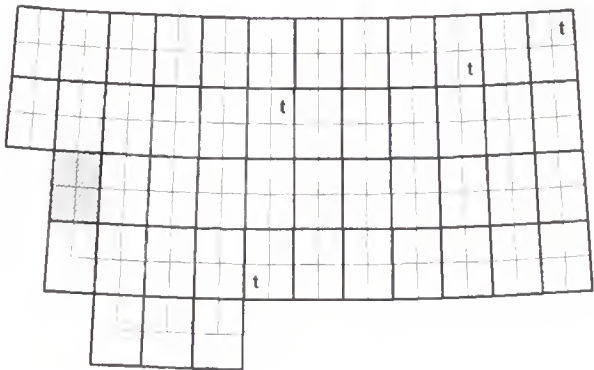
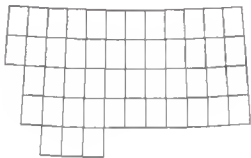
**Solitary Vireo**  
*Vireo* spp.  
 1996-2002 = 117



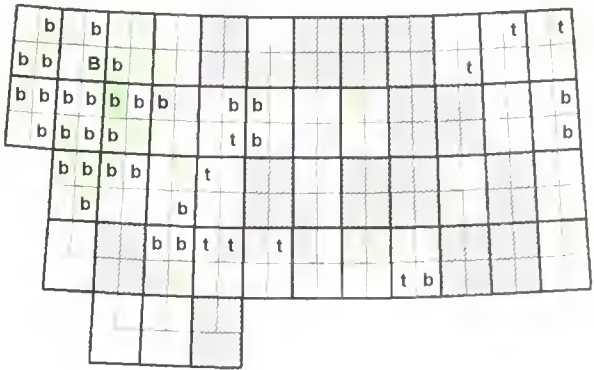
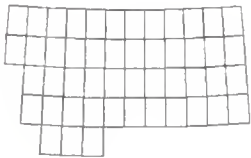
**Warbling Vireo**  
*Vireo gilvus*  
 1996-2002 = 362



**Philadelphia Vireo**  
*Vireo philadelphicus*  
 1996-2002 = 4; 05/2002 - QLL: 18B  
 n = 8



**Red-eyed Vireo**  
*Vireo olivaceus*  
 1996-2002 = 74

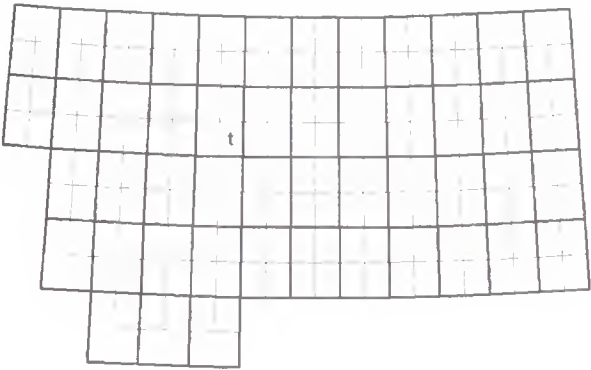
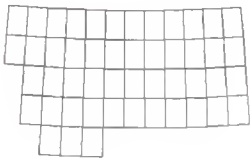




**Western Scrub-Jay**

*Aphelocoma californica*

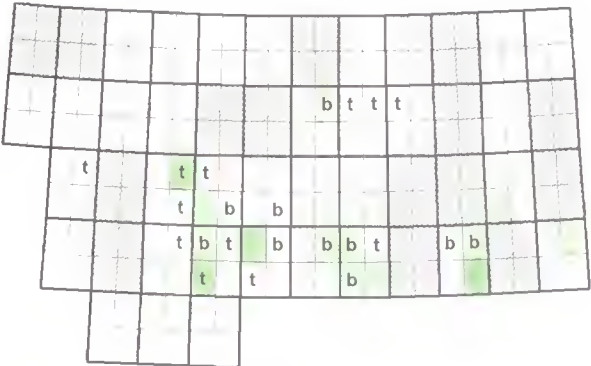
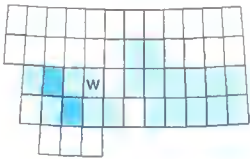
1996-2002 = 1; 05/2000 - QLL: 17D  
n = 1



**Pinyon Jay**

*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*

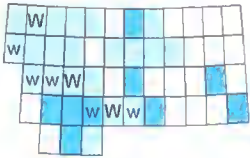
1996-2002 = 39



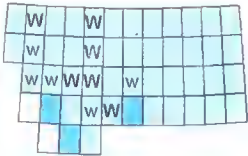
**Clark's Nutcracker**

*Nucifraga columbiana*

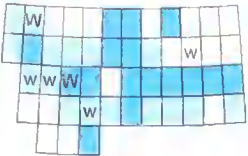
1996-2002 = 276



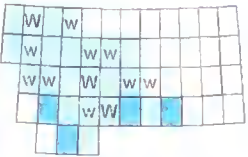
**Black-billed Magpie**  
*Pica hudsonia*  
 1996-2002 = 368



**American Crow**  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
 1996-2002 = 304

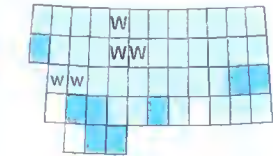


**Common Raven**  
*Corvus corax*  
 1996-2002 = 423



Alcedidae

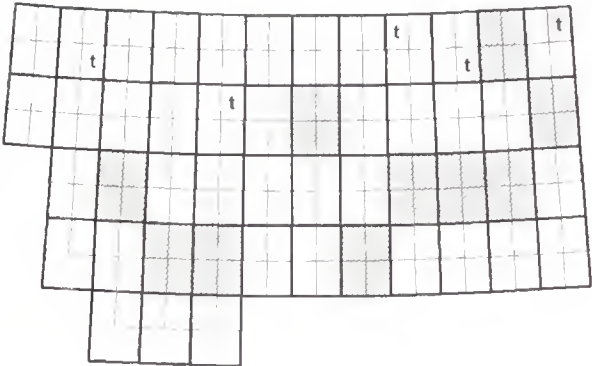
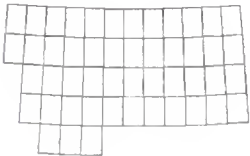
**Horned Lark**  
*Eremophila alpestris*  
 1996-2002 = 340



Purple Martin

*Progne subis*

1996-2002 = 7



Tree Swallow

*Tachycineta bicolor*

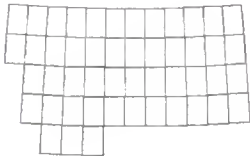
1996-2002 = 317



Violet-green Swallow

*Tachycineta thalassina*

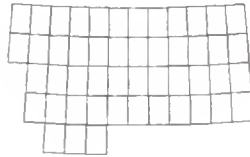
1996-2002 = 183



Northern Rough-winged Swallow

*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*

1996-2002 = 146

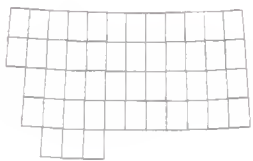




**Bank Swallow**  
*Riparia riparia*  
 1996-2002 = 111



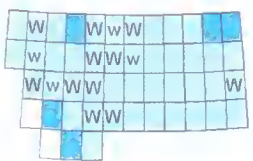
**Cliff Swallow**  
*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*  
 1996-2002 = 301



**Barn Swallow**  
*Hirundo rustica*  
 1996-2002 = 339

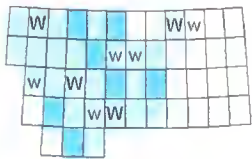


**Black-capped Chickadee**  
*Paridae*  
*Poecile atricapilla*  
 1996-2002 = 391



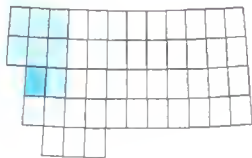
**Mountain Chickadee**  
*Poecile gambeli*

1996-2002 = 371



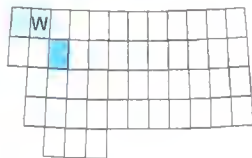
**Chestnut-backed Chickadee**  
*Poecile rufescens*

1996-2002 = 43



**Boreal Chickadee**  
*Poecile hudsonica*

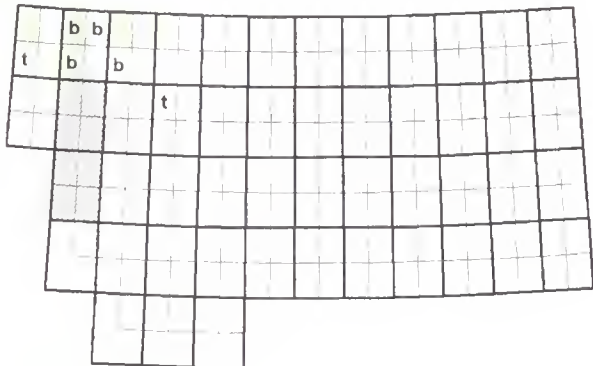
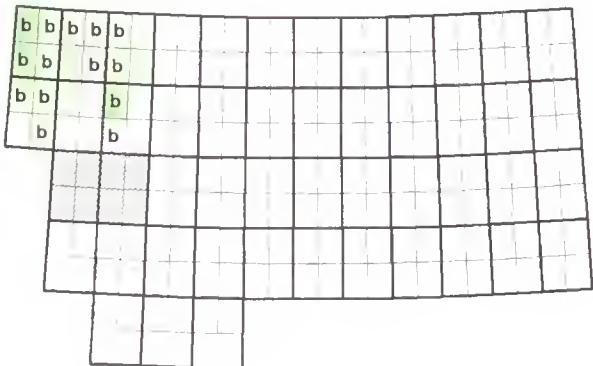
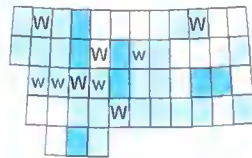
1996-2002 = 8  
 TES



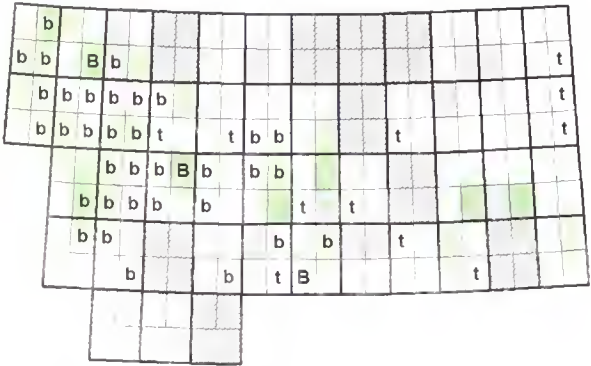
**Sittidae**

**Red-breasted Nuthatch**  
*Sitta canadensis*

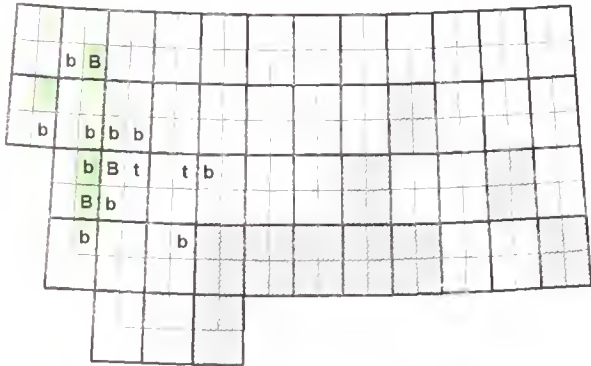
1996-2002 = 411



**White-breasted Nuthatch**  
*Sitta carolinensis*  
 1996-2002 = 93

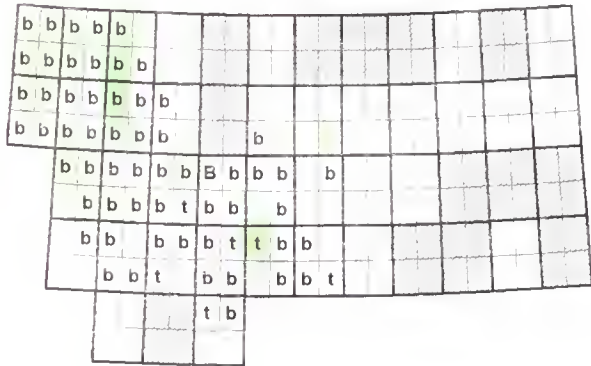
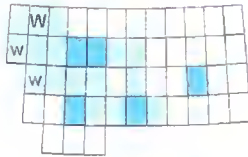


**Pygmy Nuthatch**  
*Sitta pygmaea*  
 1996-2002 = 34



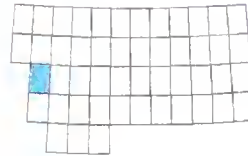
**Certhia**

**Brown Creeper**  
*Certhia americana*  
 1996-2002 = 131



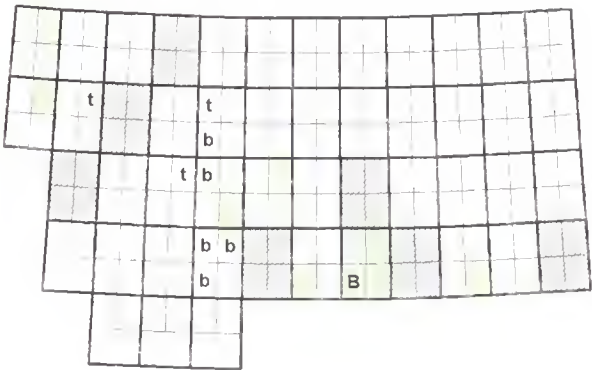
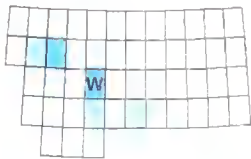
**Troglodytidae**

**Rock Wren**  
*Salpinctes obsoletus*  
 1996-2002 = 154

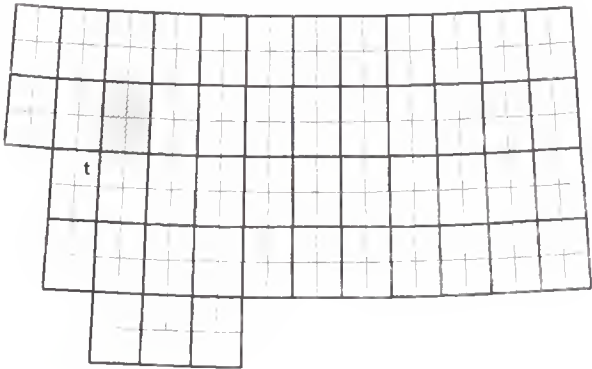
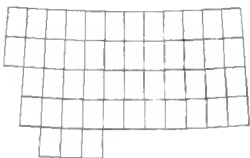




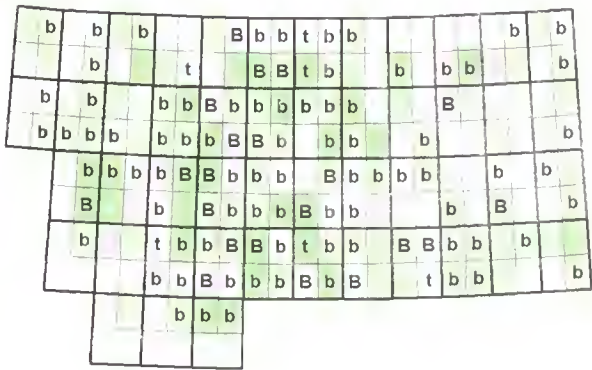
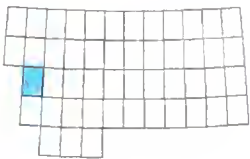
**Canyon Wren**  
*Catherpes mexicanus*  
 1996-2002 = 26



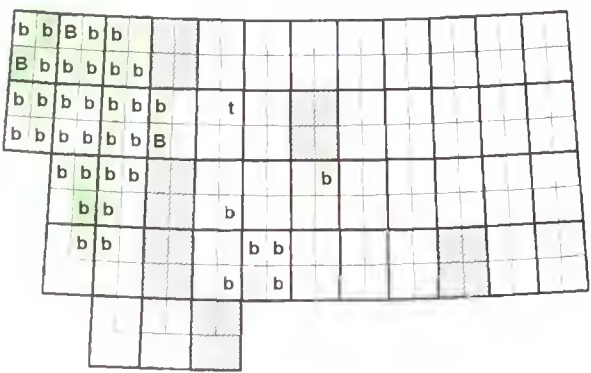
**Bewick's Wren**  
*Thryomanes bewickii*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 10/2000 - QLL: 25B  
 n = 3



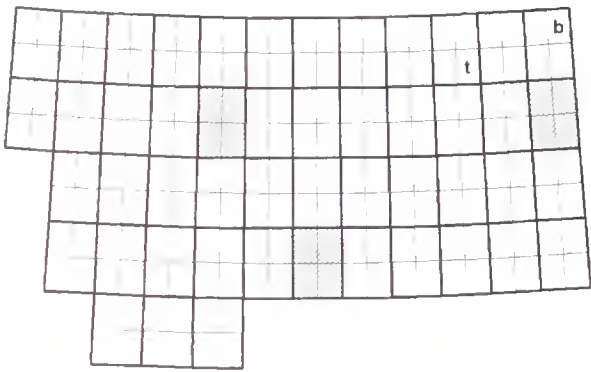
**House Wren**  
*Troglodytes aedon*  
 1996-2002 = 273



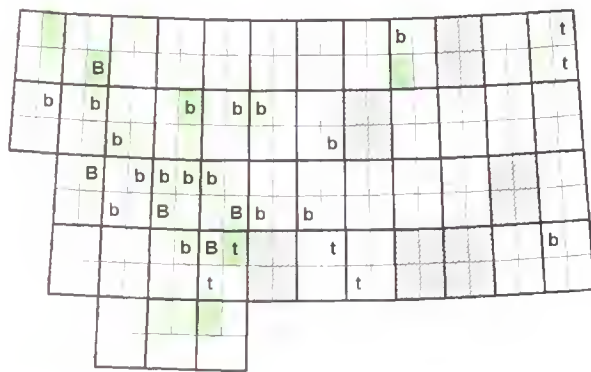
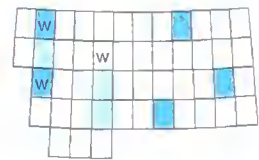
**Winter Wren**  
*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
 1996-2002 = 156



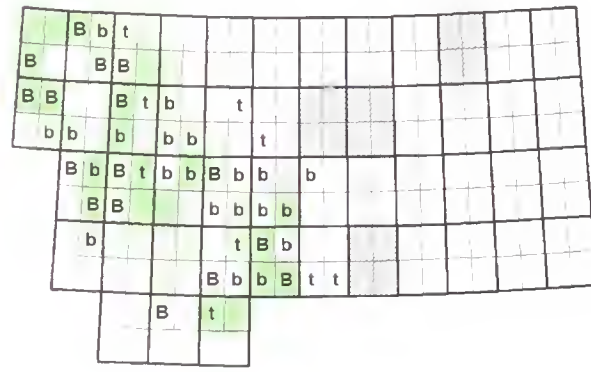
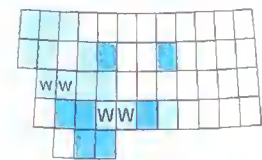
**Sedge Wren**  
*Cistothorus platensis*  
 1996-2002 = 6; 05/2000 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 12    TES



**Marsh Wren**  
*Cistothorus palustris*  
 1996-2002 = 63



**American Dipper**  
*Cinclus mexicanus*  
 1996-2002 = 115



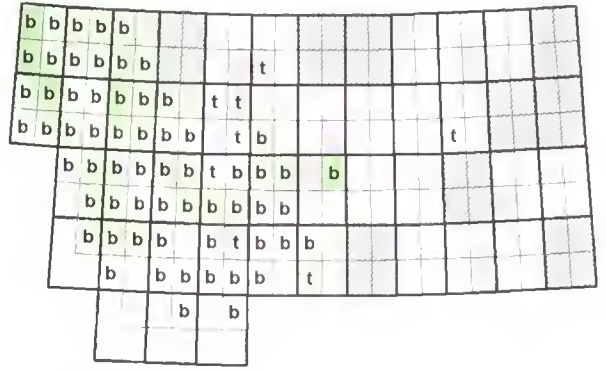
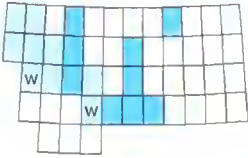
Cinclidae



## Regulidae

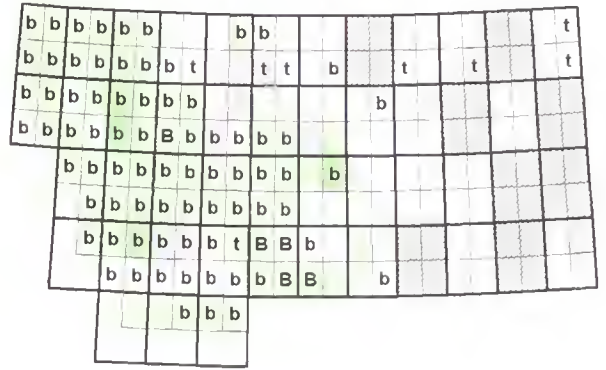
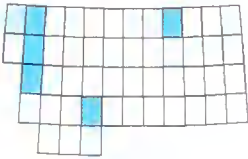
### Golden-crowned Kinglet

*Regulus satrapa*

$$1996-2002 = 252$$


## Ruby-crowned Kinglet

*Regulus calendula*

$$1996-2002 = 357$$


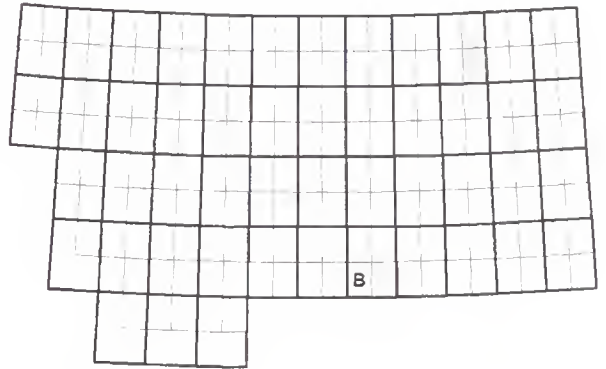
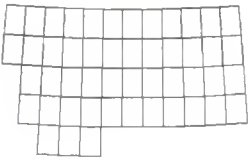
## Sylvindae

## Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

*Polioptila caerulea*

1996-2002 = 7; 06/2002 - QLL: 41C

n = 10 TES



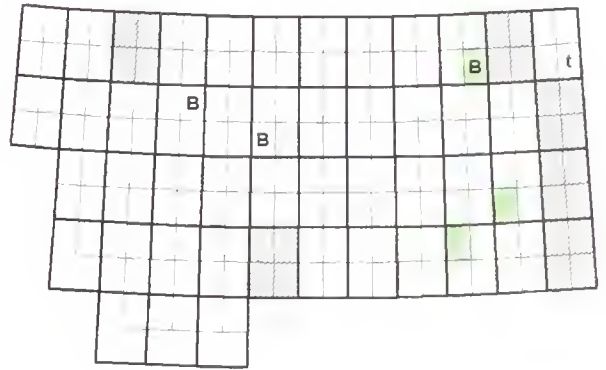
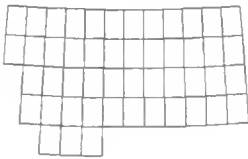
Luridae

## Eastern Bluebird

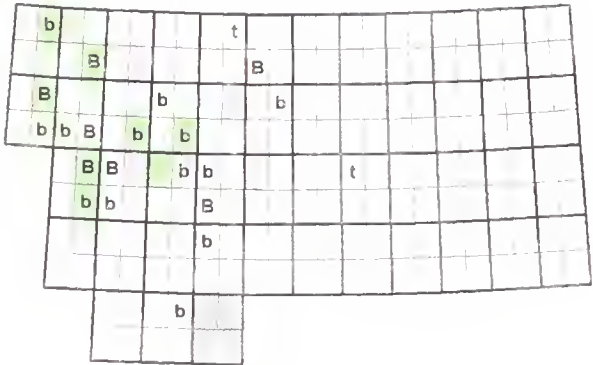
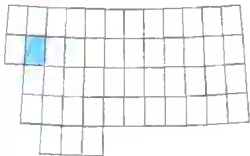
*Sialia sialis*

$$1996-2002 = 4$$

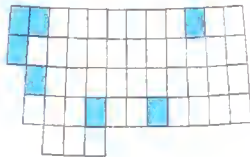
TES



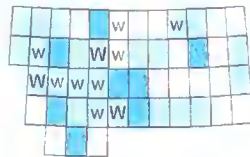
**Western Bluebird**  
*Sialia mexicana*  
 1996-2002 = 39



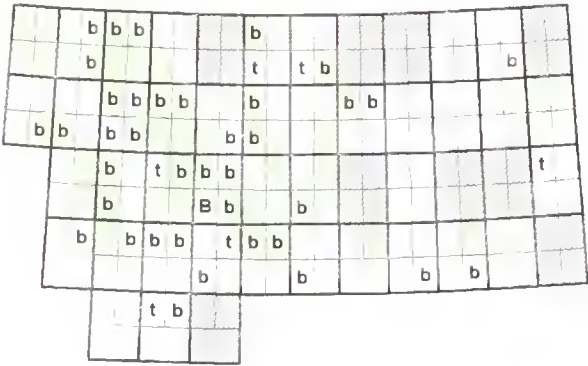
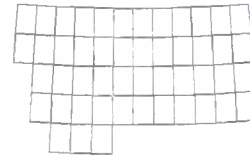
**Mountain Bluebird**  
*Sialia currucoides*  
 1996-2002 = 344



**Townsend's Solitaire**  
*Myadestes townsendi*  
 1996-2002 = 338



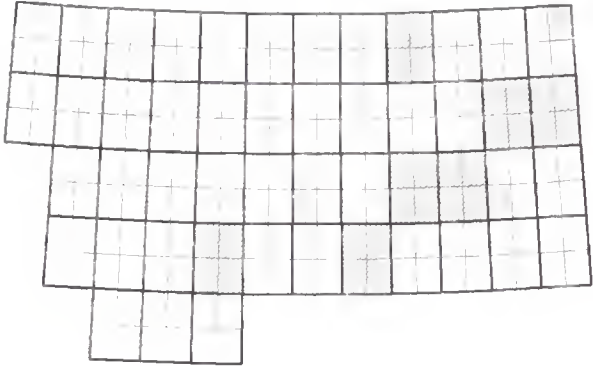
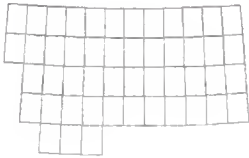
**Veery**  
*Catharus fuscescens*  
 1996-2002 = 81



Gray-cheeked Thrush

*Catharus minimus*

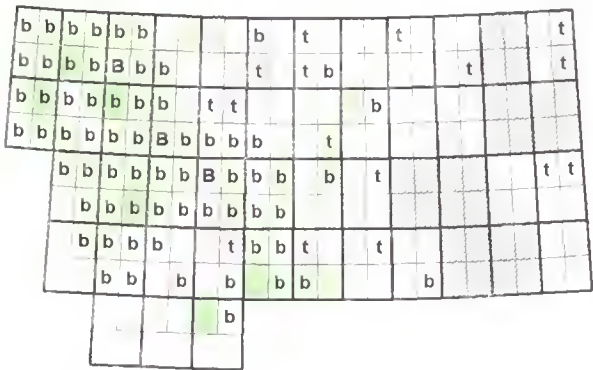
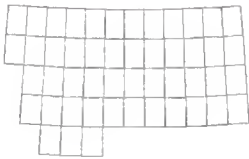
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1995 - QLL: 12B  
n = 14



Swainson's Thrush

*Catharus ustulatus*

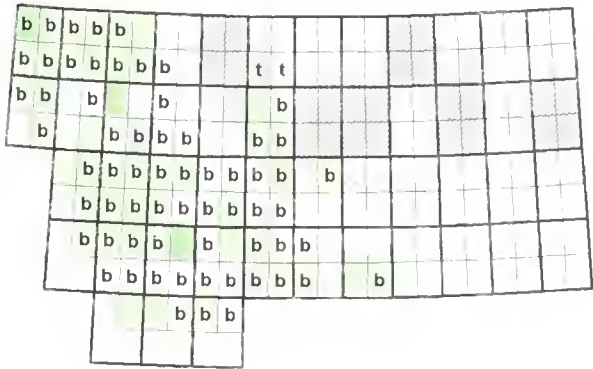
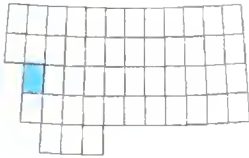
1996-2002 = 301



Hermit Thrush

*Catharus guttatus*

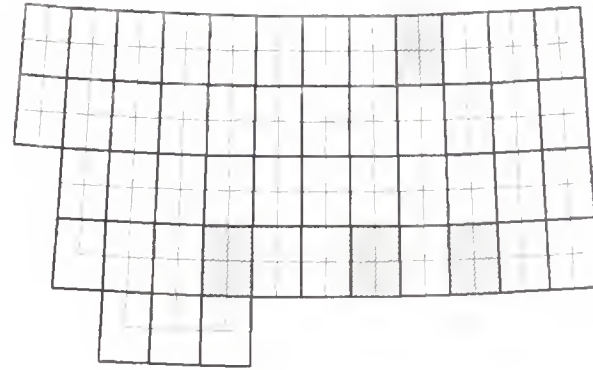
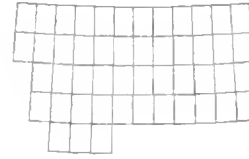
1996-2002 = 182



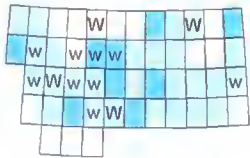
Wood Thrush

*Hylocichla mustelina*

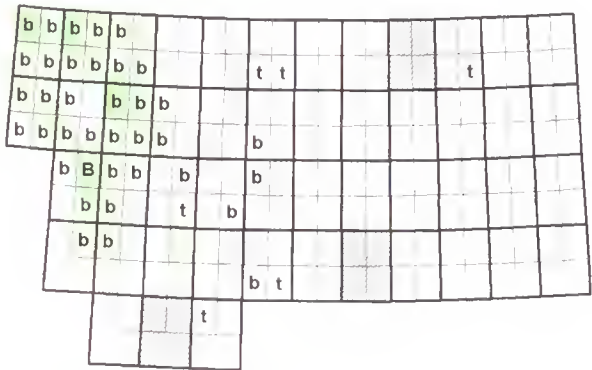
1996-2002 = 0; 10/1975 - QLL: 38B  
n = 4



**American Robin**  
*Turdus migratorius*  
 1996-2002 = 709

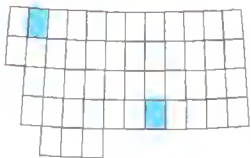


**Varied Thrush**  
*Ixoreus naevius*  
 1996-2002 = 145

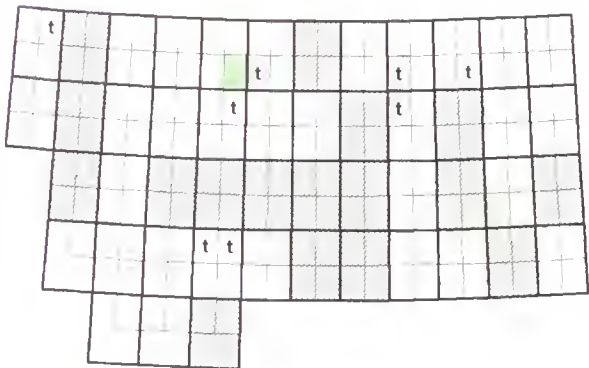
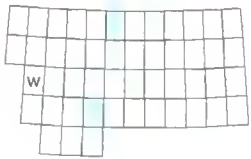


Minut

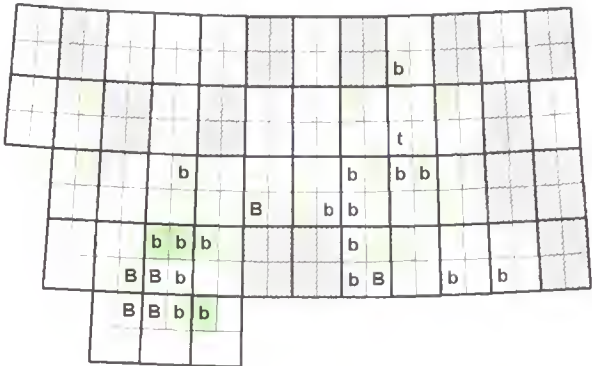
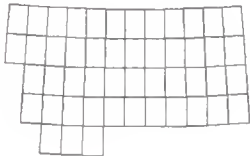
**Gray Catbird**  
*Dumetella carolinensis*  
 1996-2002 = 206



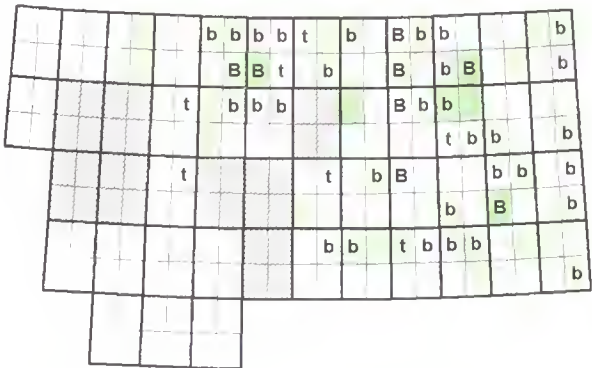
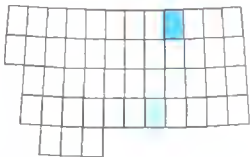
**Northern Mockingbird**  
*Mimus polyglottos*  
 1996-2002 = 12



**Sage Thrasher**  
*Oreoscoptes montanus*  
 1996-2002 = 58  
 SI

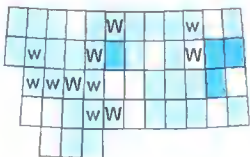


**Brown Thrasher**  
*Toxostoma rufum*  
 1996-2002 = 94



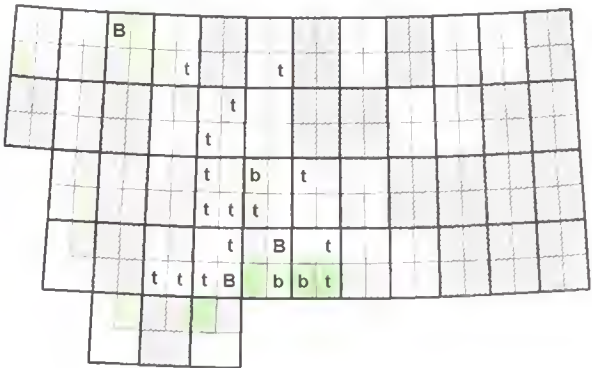
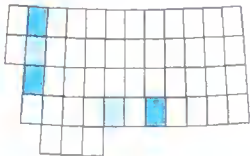
Sturnidae

**European Starling**  
*Sturnus vulgaris*  
 1996-2002 = 355



Motacillidae

**American Pipit**  
*Anthus rubescens*  
 1996-2002 = 36





Sprague's Pipit

*Anthus spragueii*

1996-2002 = 102

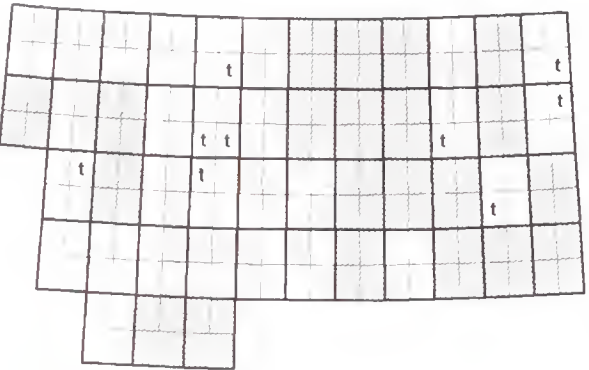
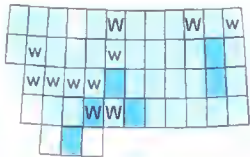
TES



Bohemian Waxwing

*Bombycilla garrulus*

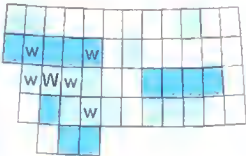
1996-2002 = 36



Cedar Waxwing

*Bombycilla cedrorum*

1996-2002 = 249

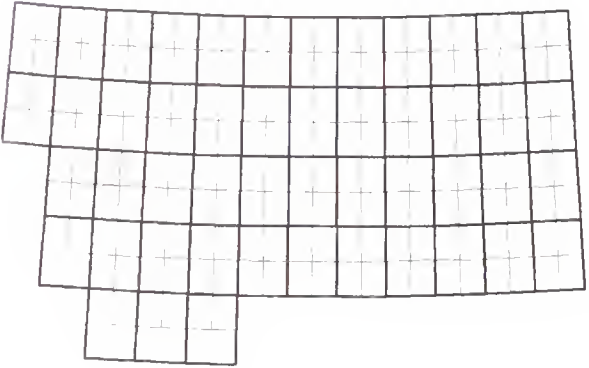


Golden-winged Warbler

*Vermivora chrysoptera*

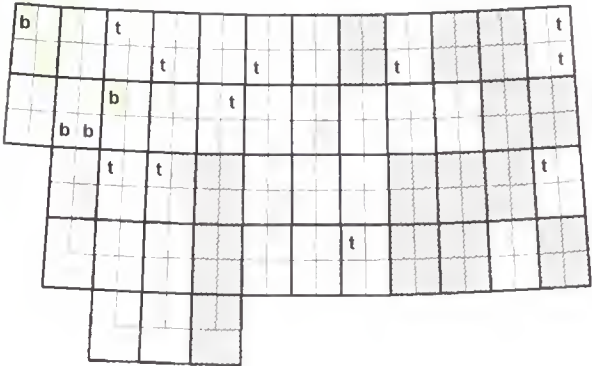
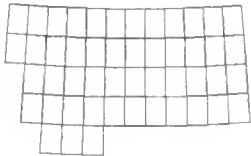
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1995 - QLL, 26A

n = 1



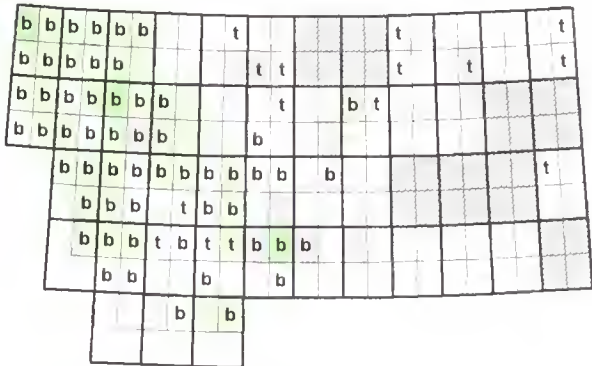
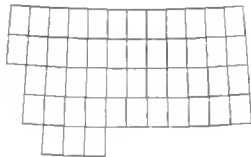
**Tennessee Warbler**  
*Vermivora peregrina*

1996-2002 = 23  
 S1



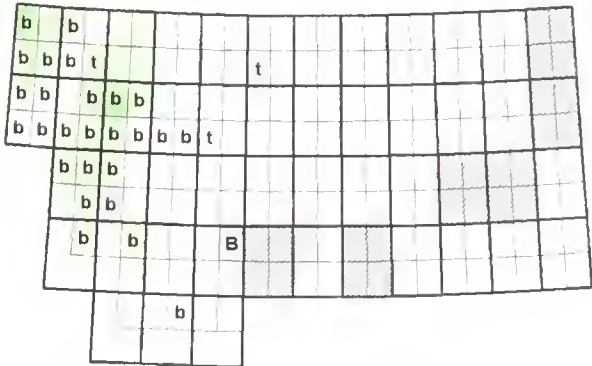
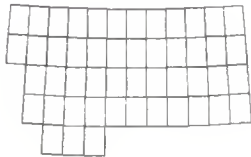
**Orange-crowned Warbler**  
*Vermivora celata*

1996-2002 = 215



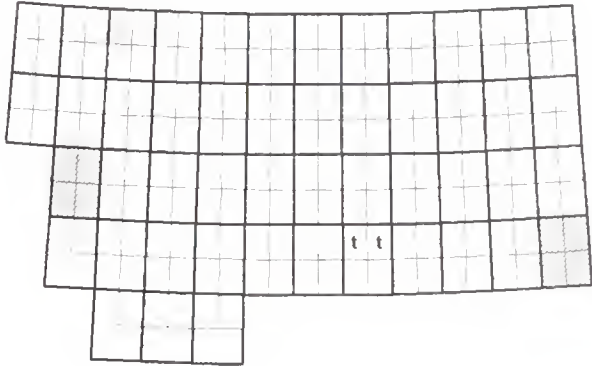
**Nashville Warbler**  
*Vermivora ruficapilla*

1996-2002 = 58

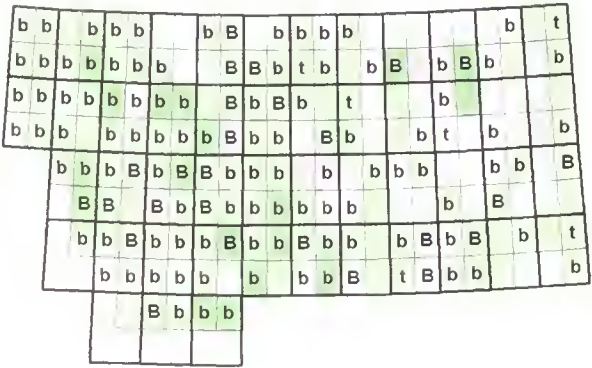
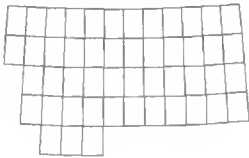


**Northern Parula**  
*Parula americana*

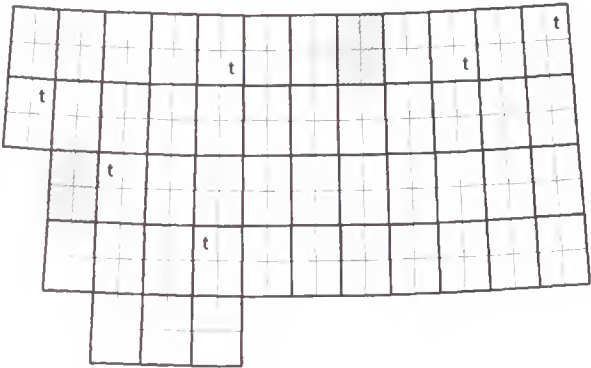
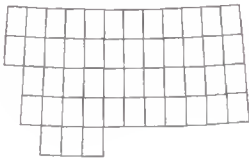
1996-2002 = 2; 06/2000 - QLL: 41A  
 n = 6



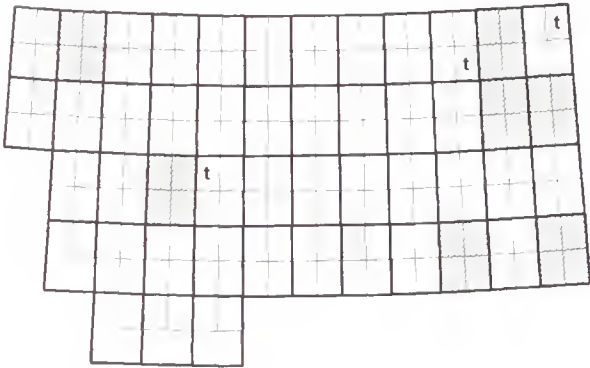
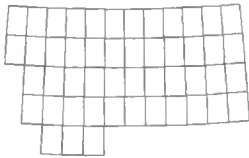
**Yellow Warbler**  
*Dendroica petechia*  
 1996-2002 = 458



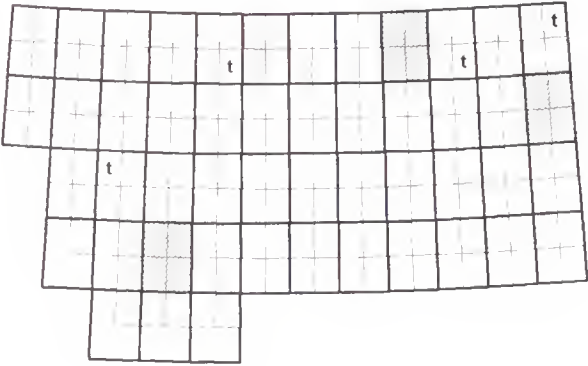
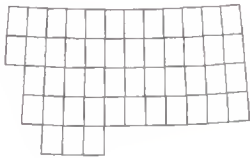
**Chestnut-sided Warbler**  
*Dendroica pensylvanica*  
 1996-2002 = 12



**Magnolia Warbler**  
*Dendroica magnolia*  
 1996-2002 = 8



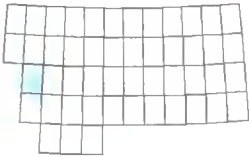
**Cape May Warbler**  
*Dendroica tigrina*  
 1996-2002 = 5; 09/2001 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 14



**Black-throated Blue Warbler**

*Dendroica caerulescens*

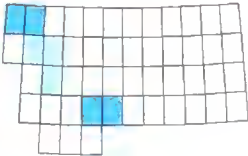
1996-2002 = 4; 09/2001 - QLL: 10D  
n = 9



**Yellow-rumped Warbler**

*Dendroica coronata*

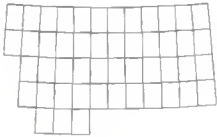
1996-2002 = 318



**Audubon's Warbler**

*Dendroica coronata auduboni*

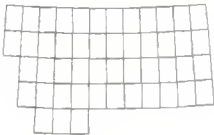
1996-2002 = 110



**Myrtle Warbler**

*Dendroica coronata coronata*

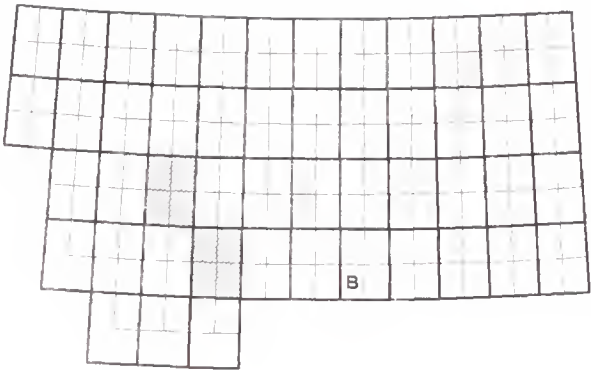
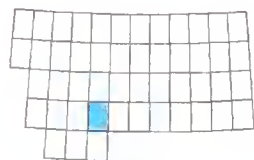
1996-2002 = 7; 05/1999 - QLL: 09A  
n = 17



**Black-throated Gray Warbler**

*Dendroica nigrescens*

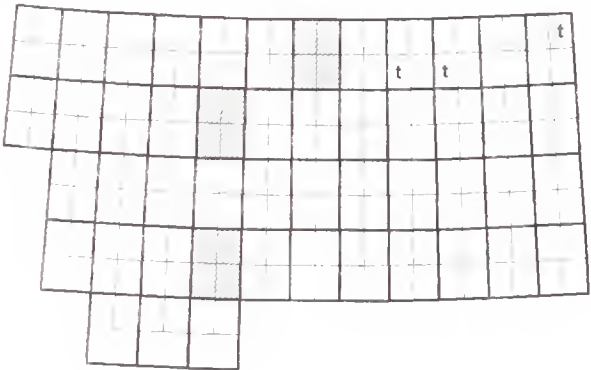
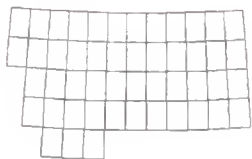
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 41C  
n = 7



**Black-throated Green Warbler**

*Dendroica virens*

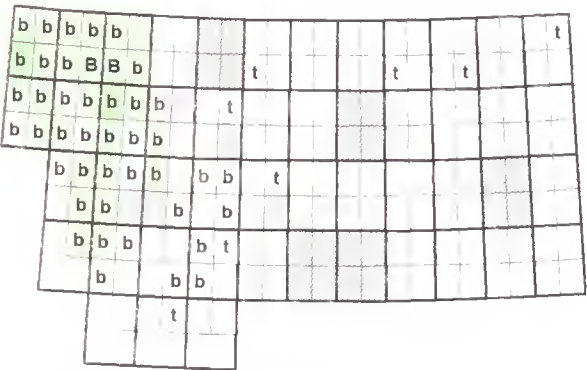
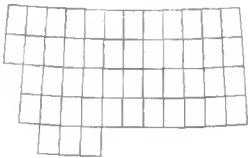
1996-2002 = 4; 05/2002 - QLL: 09C  
n = 10



**Townsend's Warbler**

*Dendroica townsendi*

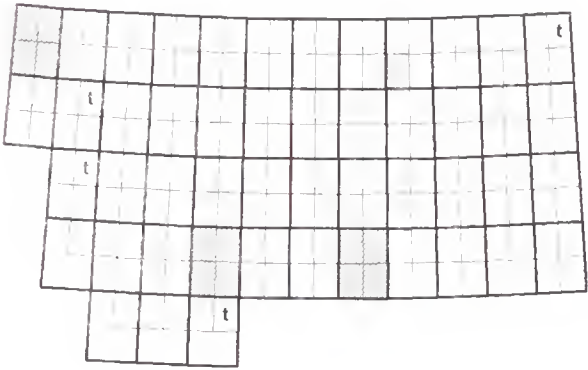
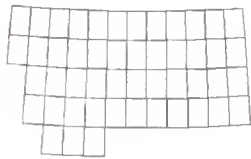
1996-2002 = 196



**Blackburnian Warbler**

*Dendroica fusca*

1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 12B  
n = 10



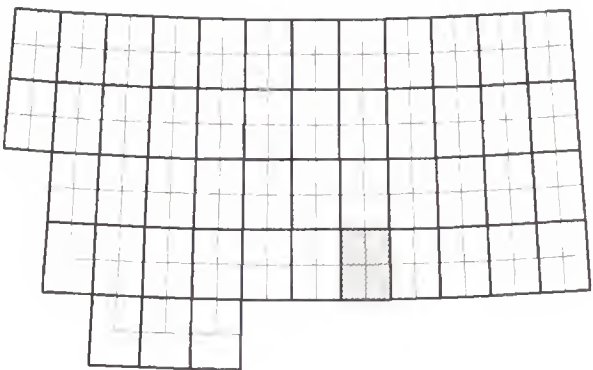
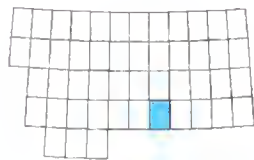


**Yellow-throated Warbler**

*Dendroica dominica*

1996-2002 = 0; 01/1982 - QLL: 41A

n = 1

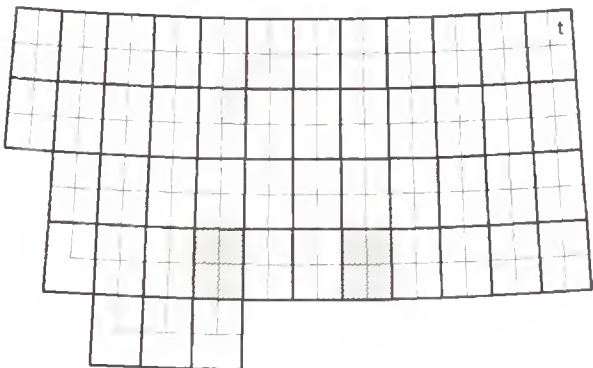
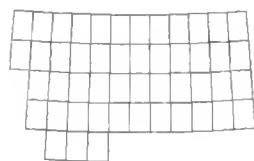


**Pine Warbler**

*Dendroica pinus*

1996-2002 = 1; 09/1996 - QLL: 12B

n = 6

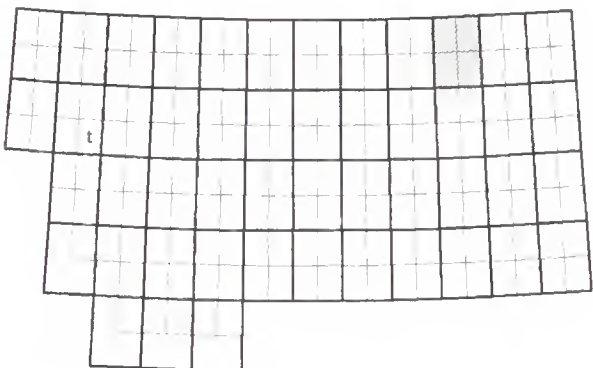
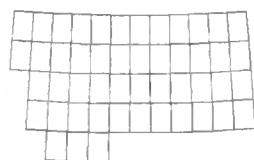


**Prairie Warbler**

*Dendroica discolor*

1996-2002 = 1; 12/1998 - QLL: 14D

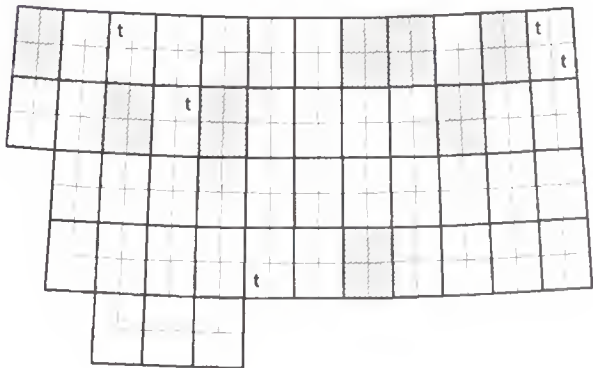
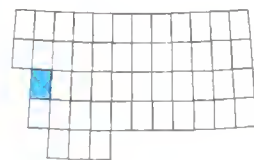
n = 2



**Palm Warbler**

*Dendroica palmarum*

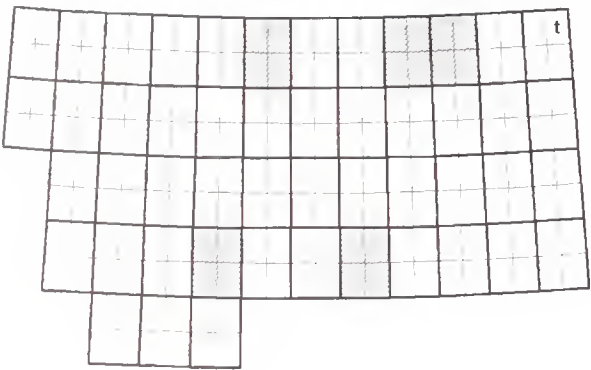
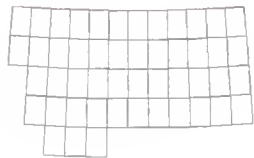
1996-2002 = 5



Bay-breasted Warbler

*Dendroica castanea*

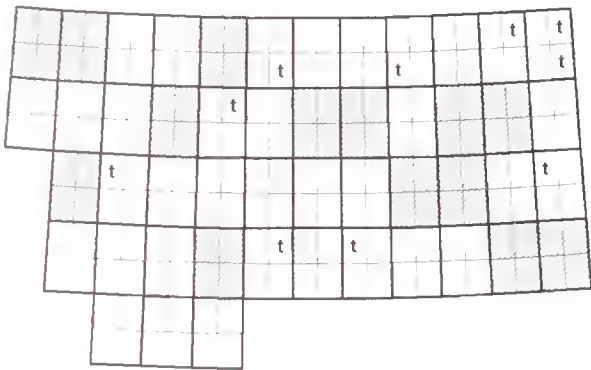
1996-2002 = 3; 09/1999 - QLL. 12B  
n = 8



Blackpoll Warbler

*Dendroica striata*

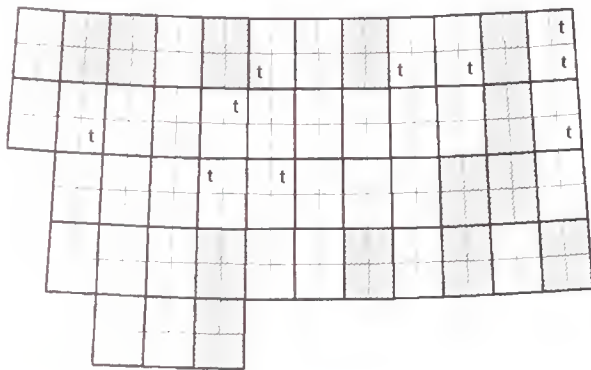
1996-2002 = 21



Black-and-white Warbler

*Mniotilta varia*

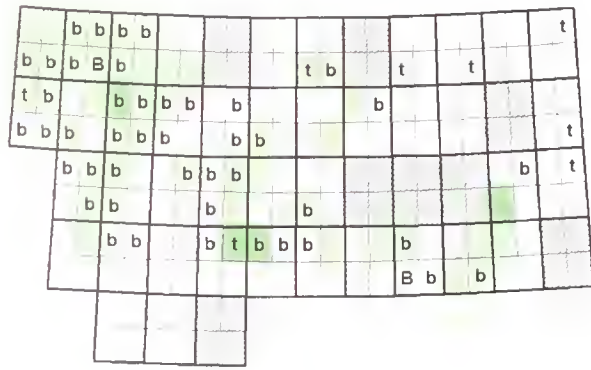
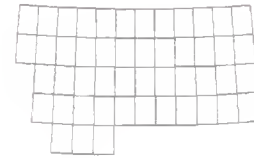
1996-2002 = 17  
TES



American Redstart

*Setophaga ruticilla*

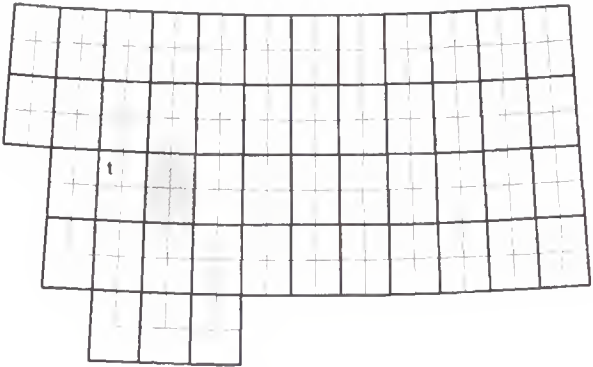
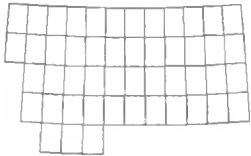
1996-2002 = 132



**Prothonotary Warbler**

*Protonotaria citrea*

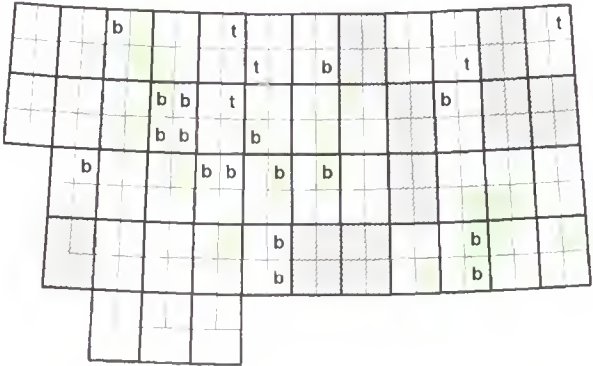
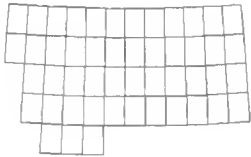
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 26A  
n = 2



**Ovenbird**

*Seiurus aurocapillus*

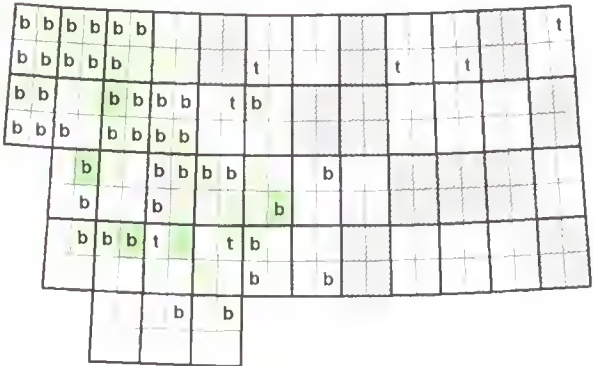
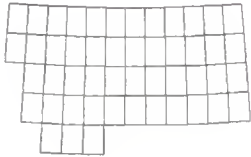
1996-2002 = 37  
SI



**Northern Waterthrush**

*Seiurus noveboracensis*

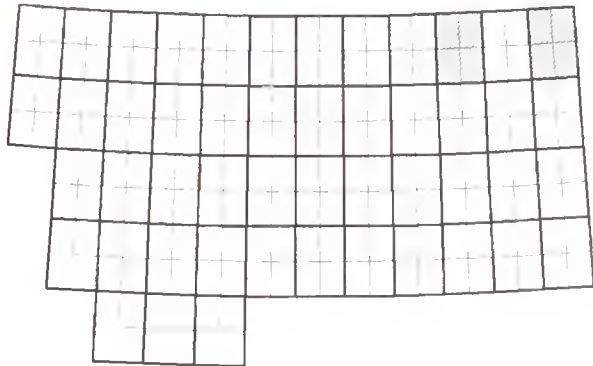
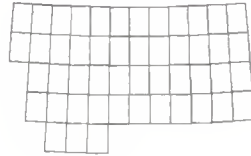
1996-2002 = 124



**Kentucky Warbler**

*Oporornis formosus*

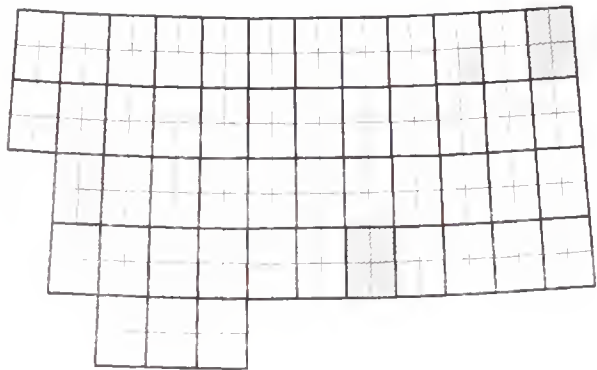
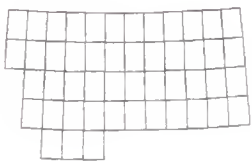
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1989 - QLL: 12B  
n = 2



Connecticut Warbler

*Oporornis agilis*

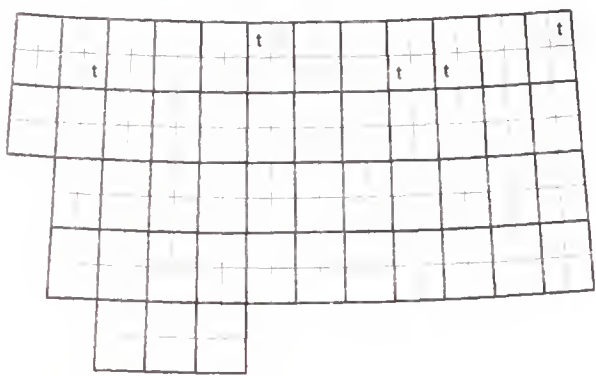
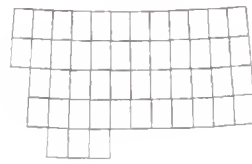
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1995 - QLL: 25D  
n = 7



Mourning Warbler

*Oporornis philadelphia*

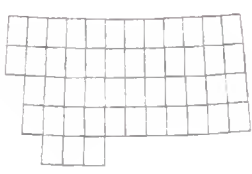
1996-2002 = 17



MacGillivray's Warbler

*Oporornis tolmiei*

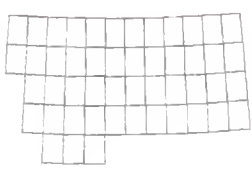
1996-2002 = 300



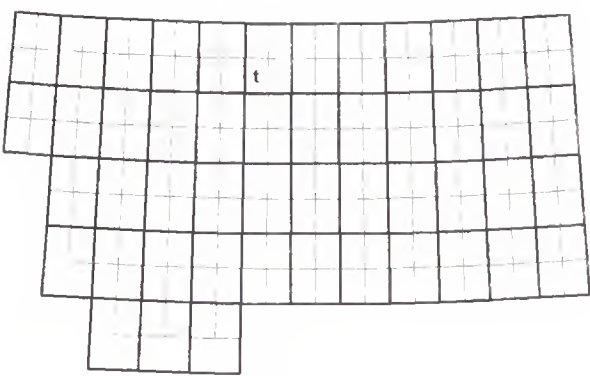
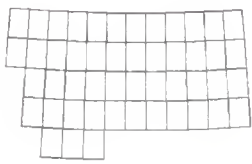
Common Yellowthroat

*Geothlypis trichas*

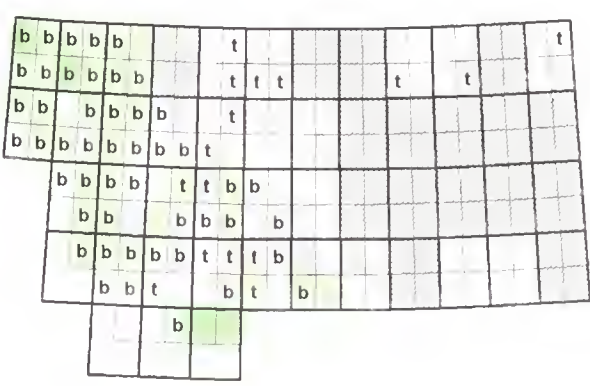
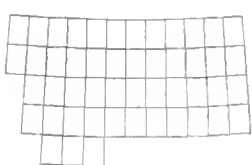
1996-2002 = 295



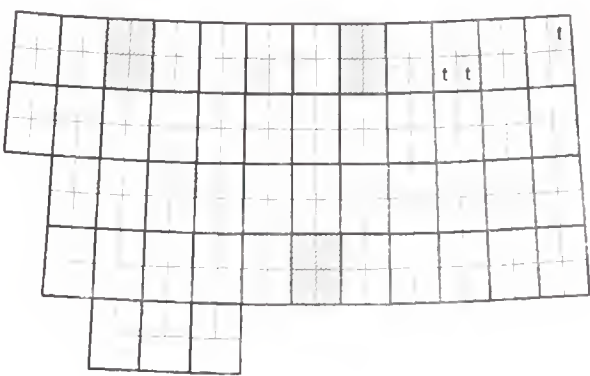
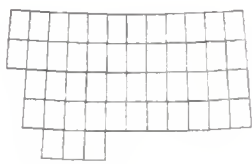
**Hooded Warbler**  
*Wilsonia citrina*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 06C  
 n = 1



**Wilson's Warbler**  
*Wilsonia pusilla*  
 1996-2002 = 150



**Canada Warbler**  
*Wilsonia canadensis*  
 1996-2002 = 8; 05/2002 - QLL: 10C, 10D  
 n = 16

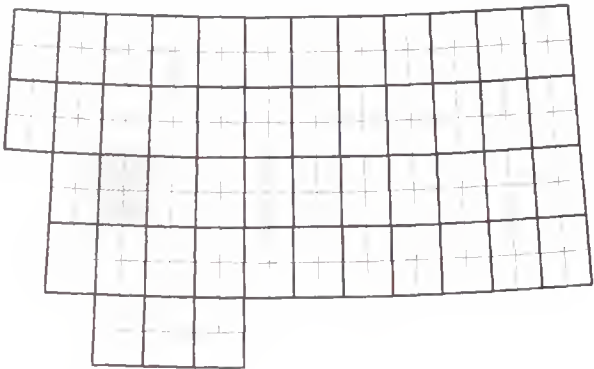
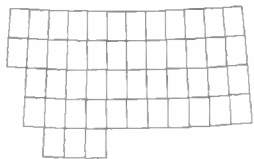




Painted Redstart

*Myioborus pictus*

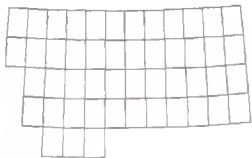
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1987 - QLL: 26A  
n = 1



Yellow-breasted Chat

*Icteria virens*

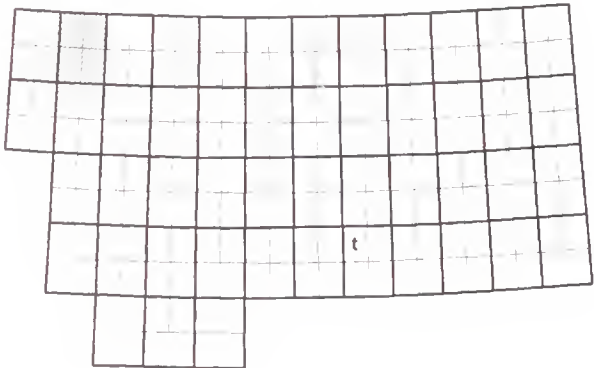
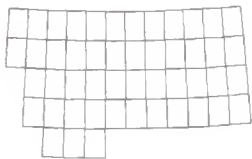
1996-2002 = 75



Summer Tanager

*Piranga rubra*

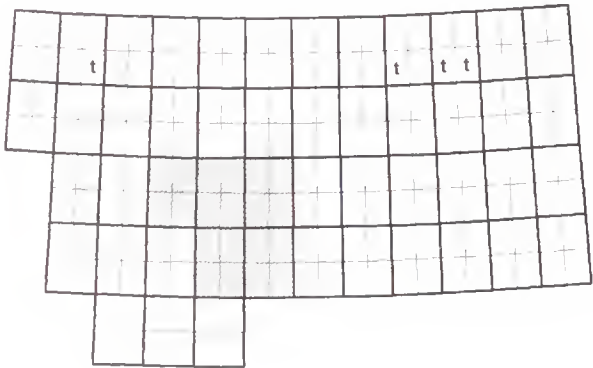
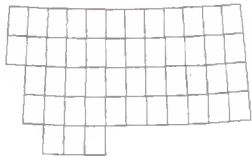
1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 41A  
n = 3



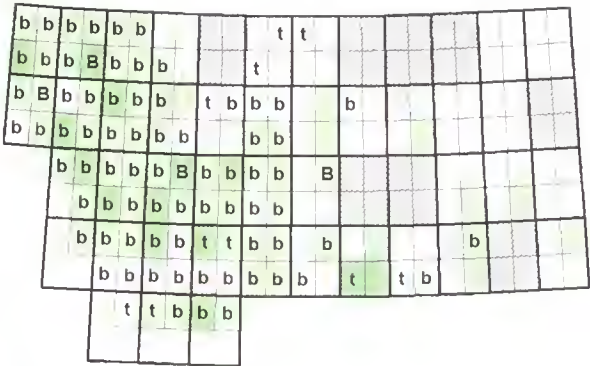
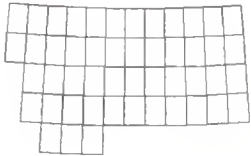
Scarlet Tanager

*Piranga olivacea*

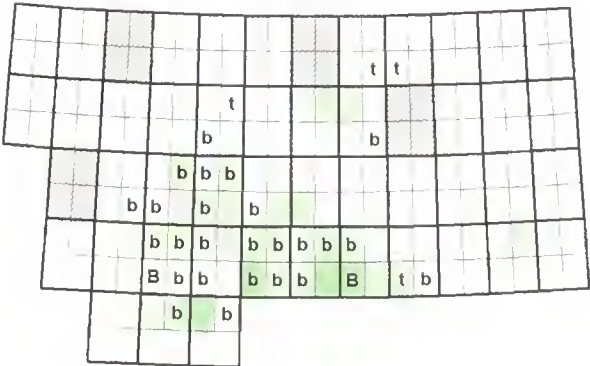
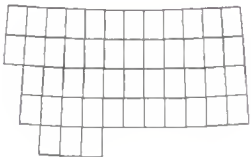
1996-2002 = 5; 05/2002 - QLL: 10C  
n = 15



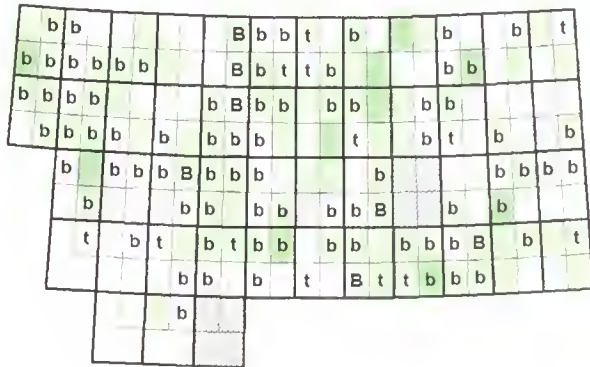
**Western Tanager**  
*Piranga ludoviciana*  
 1996-2002 = 345



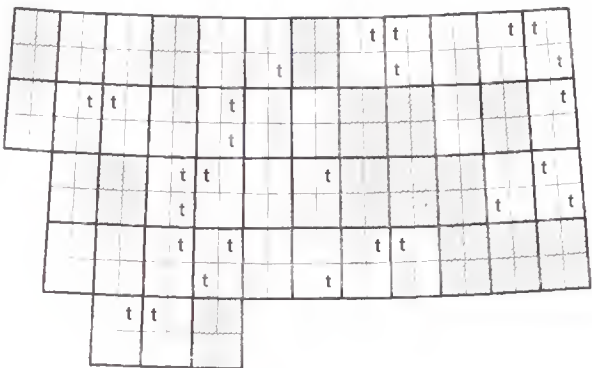
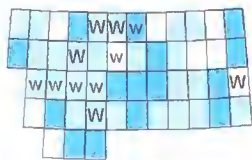
**Green-tailed Towhee**  
*Pipilo chlorurus*  
 1996-2002 = 74



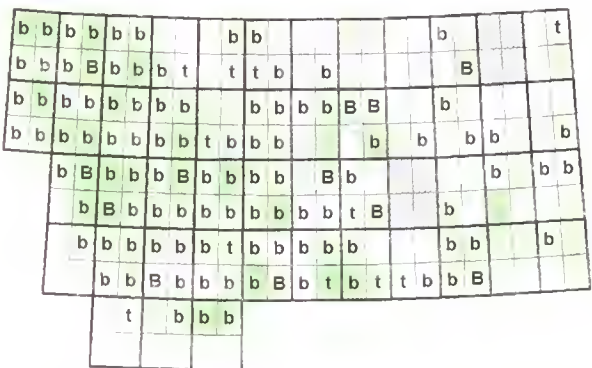
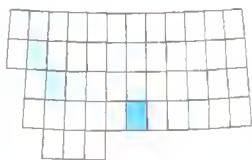
**Spotted Towhee**  
*Pipilo maculatus*  
 1996-2002 = 219



**American Tree Sparrow**  
*Spizella arborea*  
 1996-2002 = 59



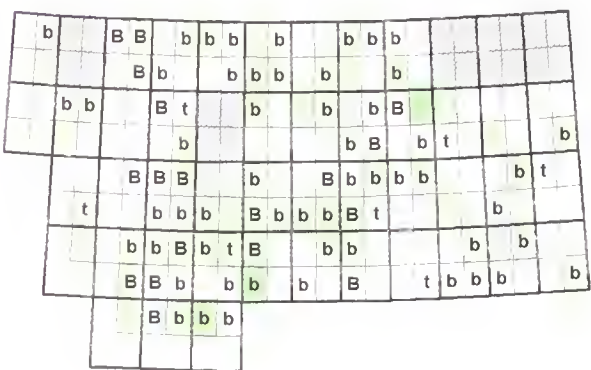
**Chipping Sparrow**  
*Spizella passerina*  
 1996-2002 = 445



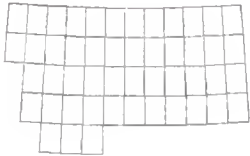
**Clay-colored Sparrow**  
*Spizella pallida*  
 1996-2002 = 129



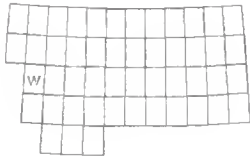
**Brewer's Sparrow**  
*Spizella breweri*  
 1996-2002 = 186  
 SI



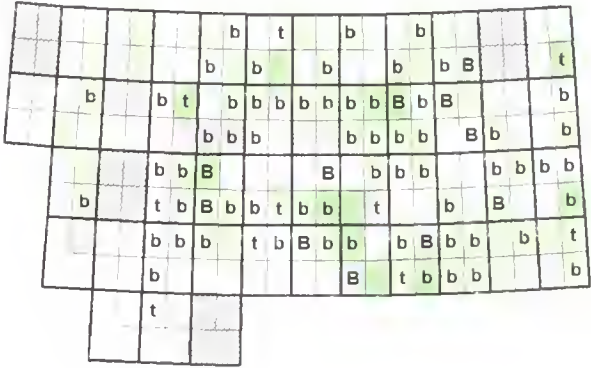
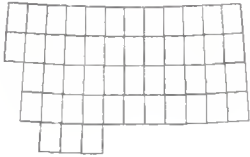
**Field Sparrow**  
*Spizella pusilla*  
 1996-2002 = 43



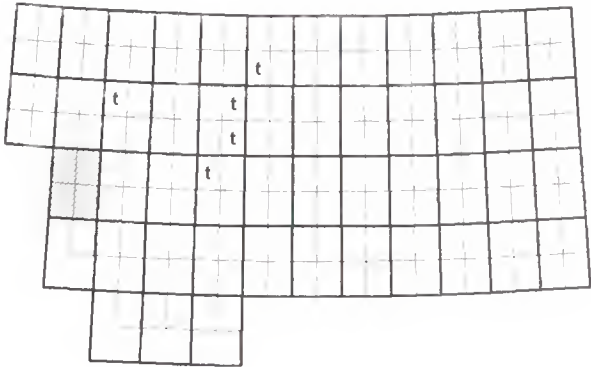
**Vesper Sparrow**  
*Poocetes gramineus*  
 1996-2002 = 454



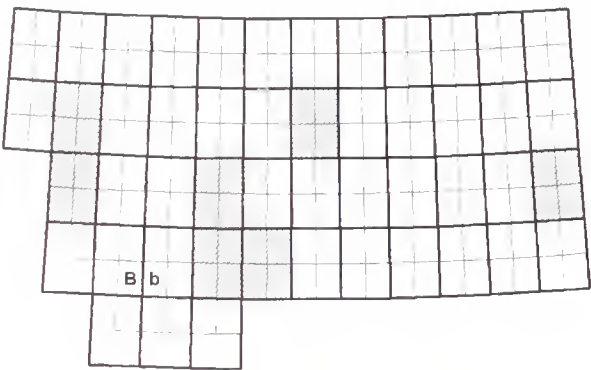
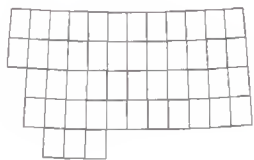
**Lark Sparrow**  
*Chondestes grammacus*  
 1996-2002 = 159



**Black-throated Sparrow**  
*Amphispiza bilineata*  
 1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 17D  
 n = 6



**Sage Sparrow**  
*Amphispiza belli*  
 1996-2002 = 3; 05/2002 - QLL: 36D  
 n = 12 SI



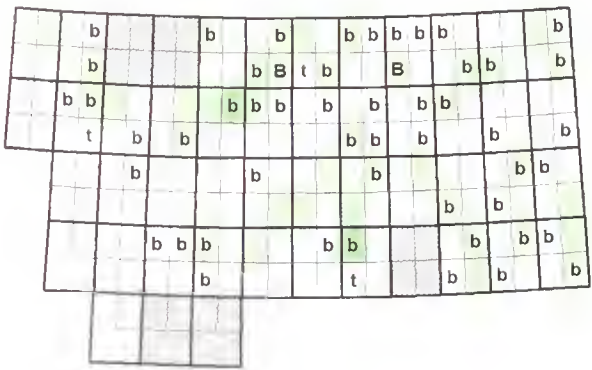
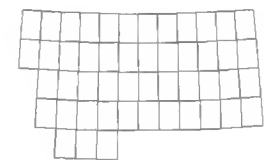
**Lark Bunting**  
*Calamospiza melanocorys*  
 1996-2002 = 204  
 SI



**Savannah Sparrow**  
*Passerculus sandwichensis*  
 1996-2002 = 297

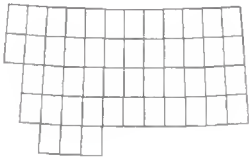


**Grasshopper Sparrow**  
*Ammodramus saviannarum*  
 1996-2002 = 107  
 SI

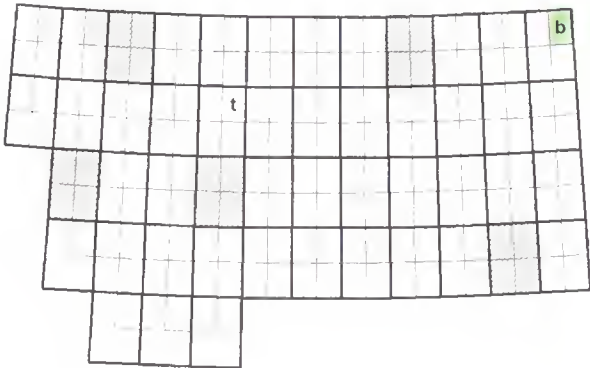
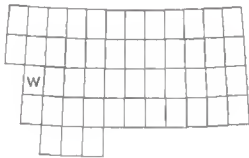




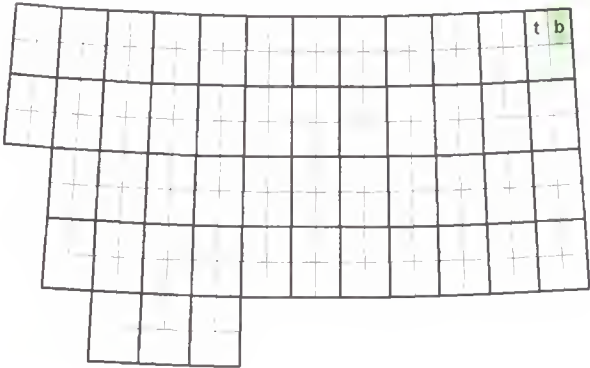
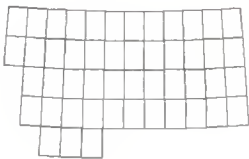
**Baird's Sparrow**  
*Ammodramus bairdii*  
 1996-2002 = 72  
 TES



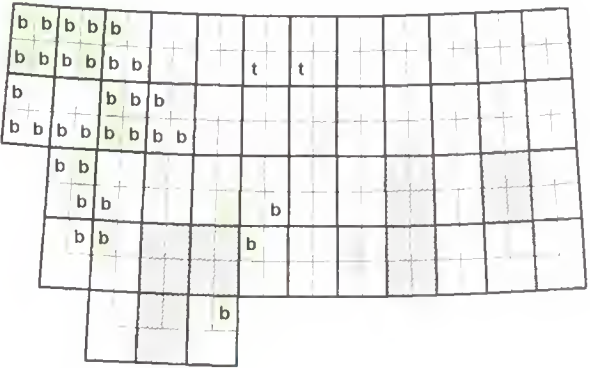
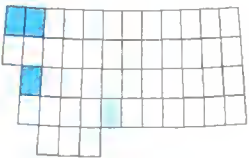
**Le Conte's Sparrow**  
*Ammodramus lecontei*  
 1996-2002 = 5; 05/2002 - QLL: 17B  
 n = 17    TES



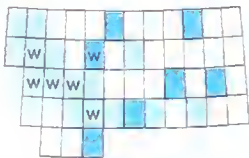
**Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow**  
*Ammodramus nelsoni*  
 1996-2002 = 7; 05/2000 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 12    TES



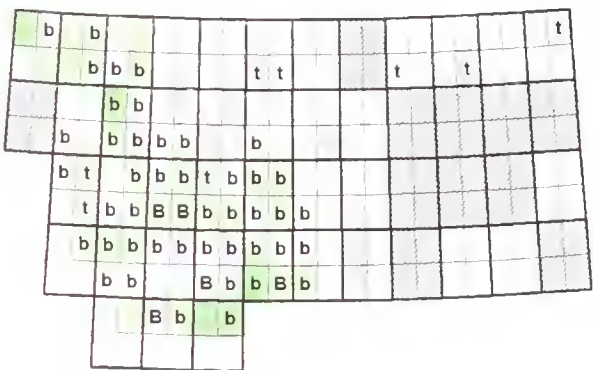
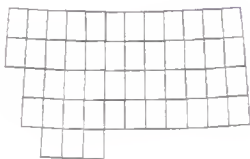
**Fox Sparrow**  
*Passerella iliaca*  
 1996-2002 = 83



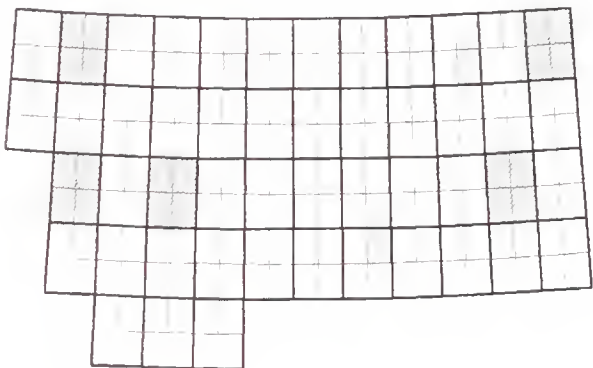
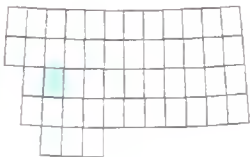
**Song Sparrow**  
*Melospiza melodia*  
 1996-2002 = 388



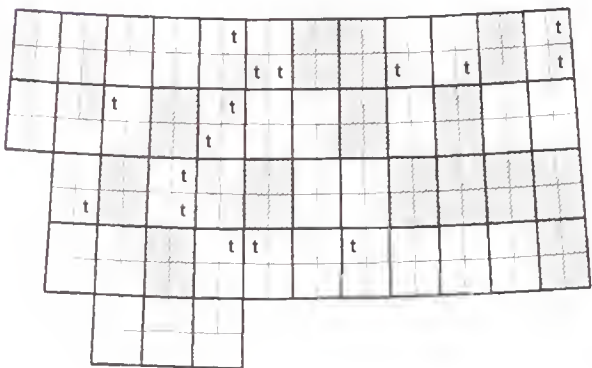
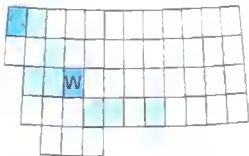
**Lincoln's Sparrow**  
*Melospiza lincolni*  
 1996-2002 = 159



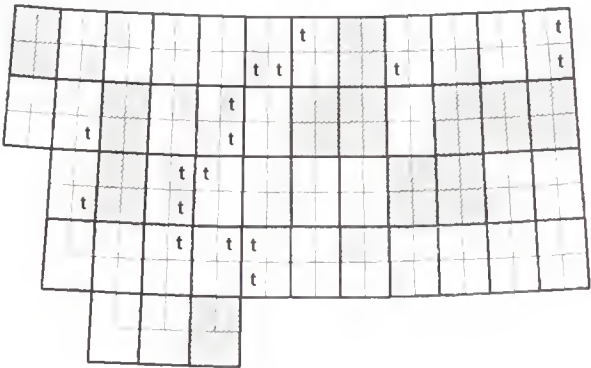
**Swamp Sparrow**  
*Melospiza georgiana*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 09/1995 - QLL: 05D  
 n = 11



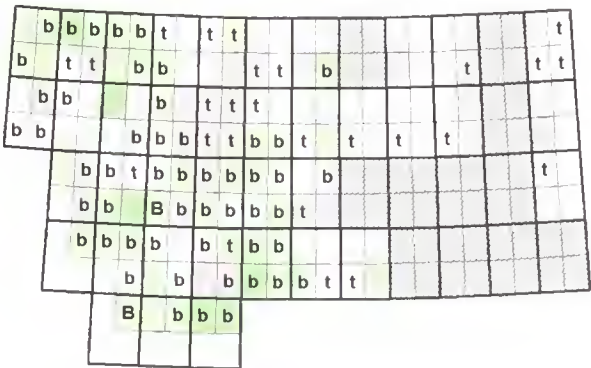
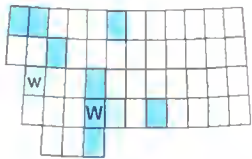
**White-throated Sparrow**  
*Zonotrichia albicollis*  
 1996-2002 = 25



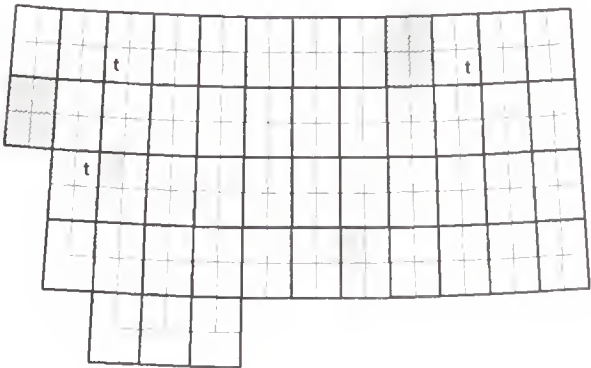
**Harris's Sparrow**  
*Zonotrichia querula*  
 1996-2002 = 35



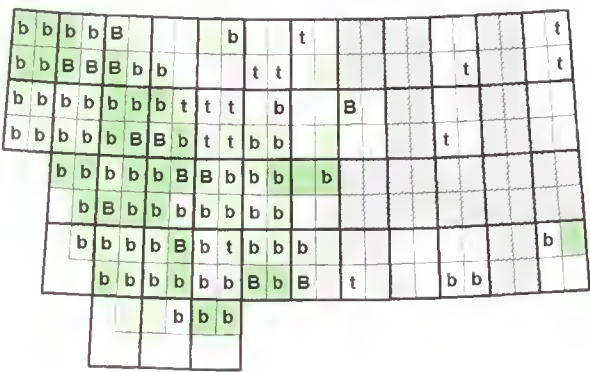
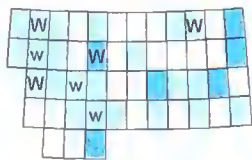
**White-crowned Sparrow**  
*Zonotrichia leucophrys*  
 1996-2002 = 207



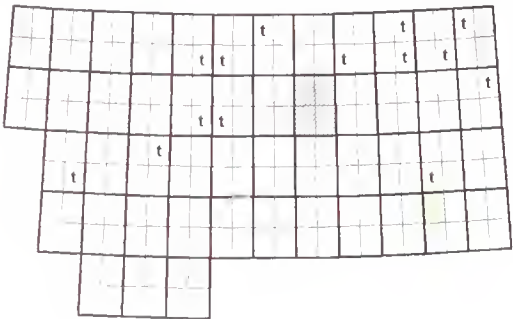
**Golden-crowned Sparrow**  
*Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
 1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 03C  
 n = 12



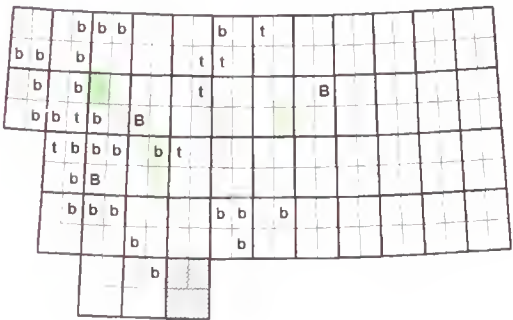
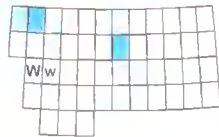
**Dark-eyed Junco**  
*Junco hyemalis*  
 1996-2002 = 319



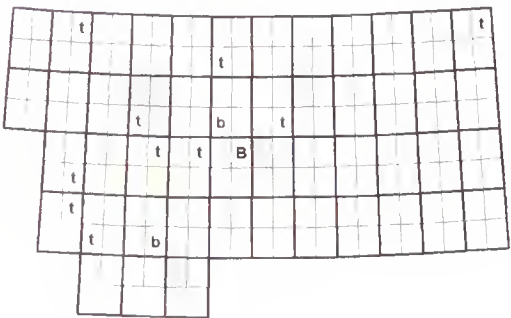
**Slate-colored Junco**  
*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*  
 1996-2002 = 26



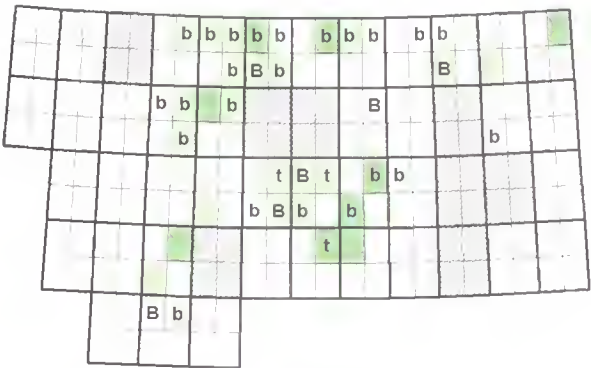
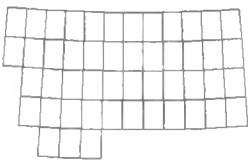
**Oregon (Montana) Junco**  
*Junco hyemalis oregonus*  
 1996-2002 = 117



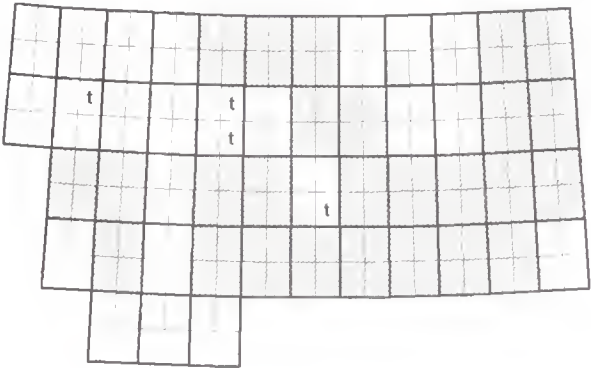
**Pink-sided Junco**  
*Junco hyemalis mearnsi*  
 1996-2002 = 19



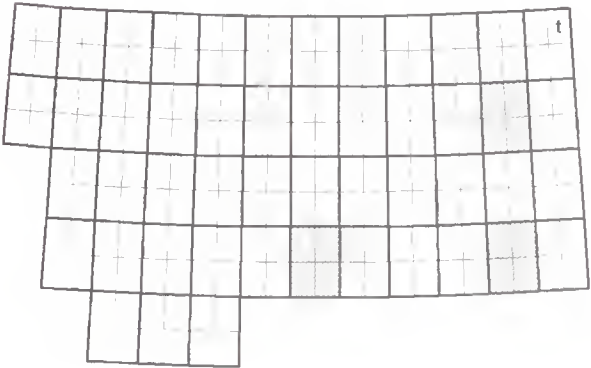
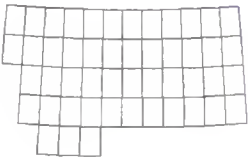
**McCown's Longspur**  
*Calcarius mccownii*  
 1996-2002 = 68  
 SI



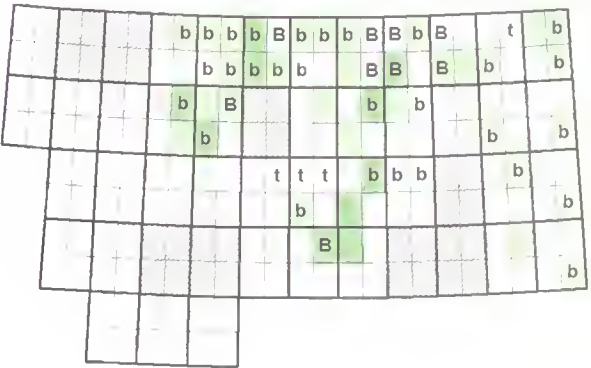
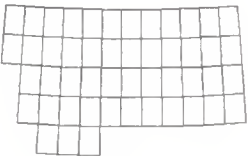
**Lapland Longspur**  
*Calcarius lapponicus*  
 1996-2002 = 8



**Smith's Longspur**  
*Calcarius pictus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 12B  
 n = 6

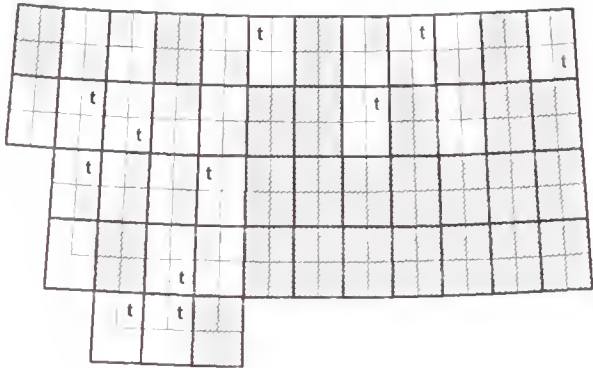
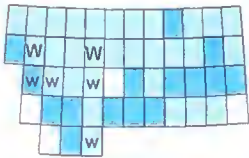


**Chestnut-collared Longspur**  
*Calcarius ornatus*  
 1996-2002 = 118  
 SI



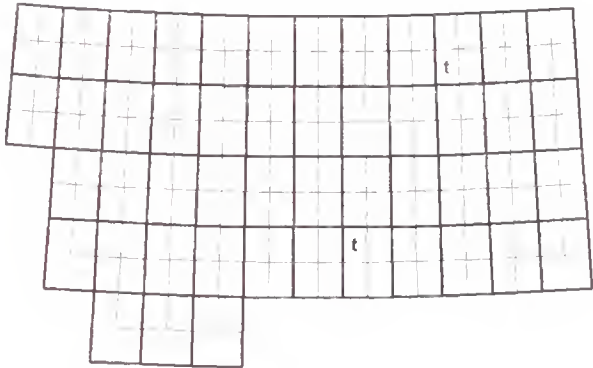
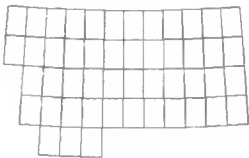


**Snow Bunting**  
*Plectrophenax nivalis*  
 1996-2002 = 18

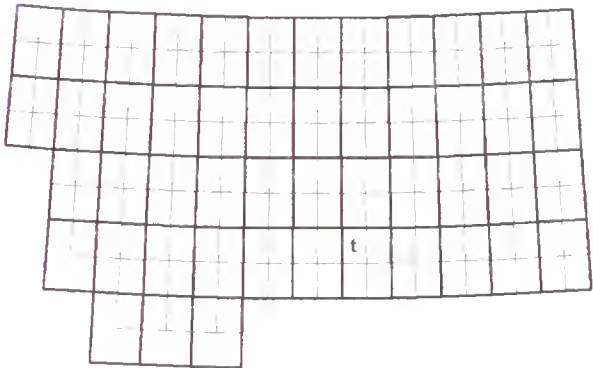
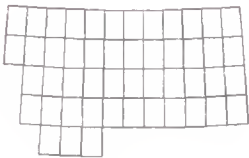


**Cardinal**

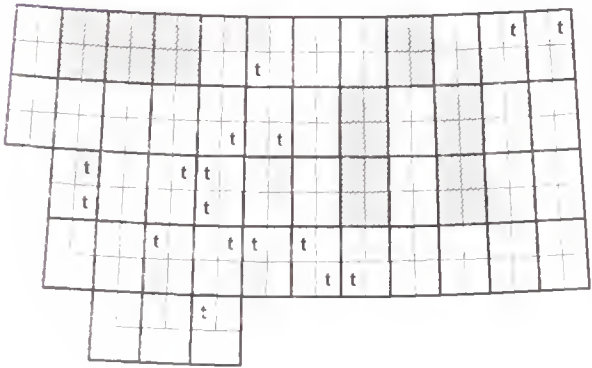
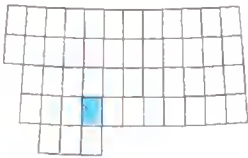
**Northern Cardinal**  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*  
 1996-2002 = 2; 05/1999 - QLL: 10C  
 n = 2



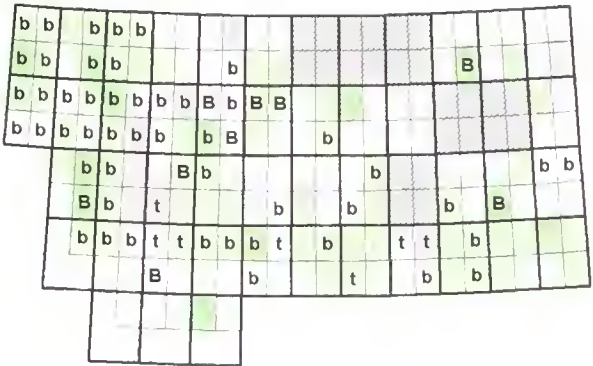
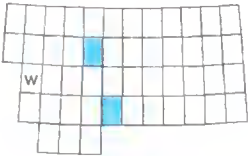
**Pyrrhuloxia**  
*Cardinalis sinuatus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 12/2000 - QLL: 41A  
 n = 1



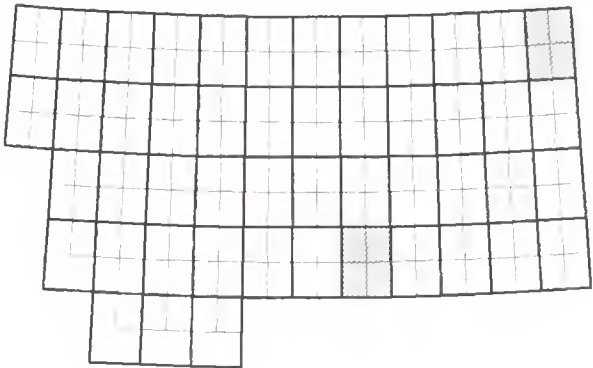
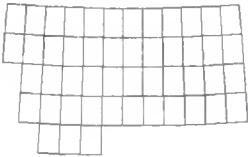
**Rose-breasted Grosbeak**  
*Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
 1996-2002 = 32



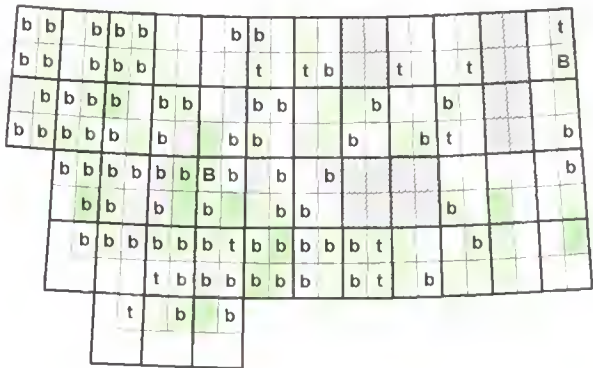
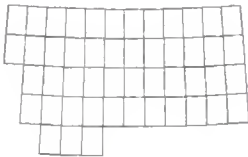
**Black-headed Grosbeak**  
*Pheneticus melanocephalus*  
 1996-2002 = 171



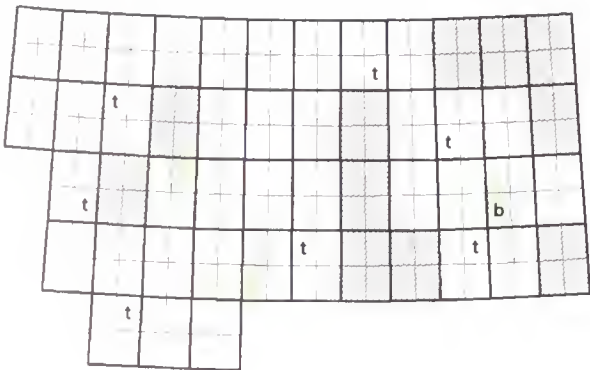
**Blue Grosbeak**  
*Passerina caerulea*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 00/1976 - QLL: 41A  
 n = 3



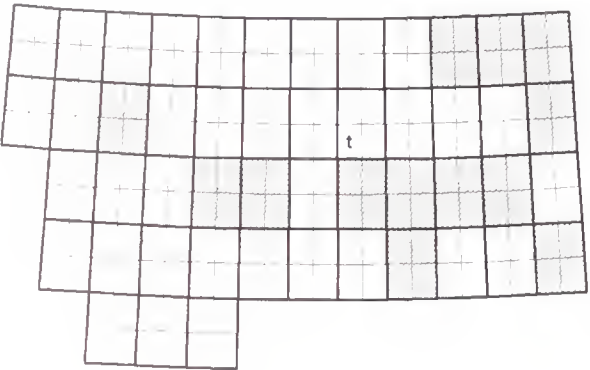
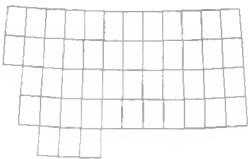
**Lazuli Bunting**  
*Passerina amoena*  
 1996-2002 = 189



**Indigo Bunting**  
*Passerina cyanea*  
 1996-2002 = 8

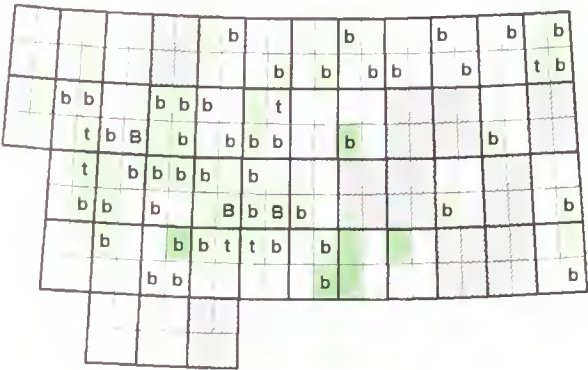
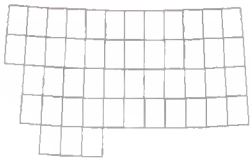


**Dickcissel**  
*Spiza americana*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1999 - QLL: 20C  
 n = 15    TES

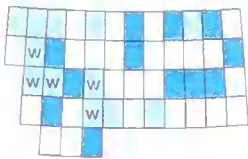


Icteridae

**Bobolink**  
*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*  
 1996-2002 = 108  
 SI



**Red-winged Blackbird**  
*Agelaius phoeniceus*  
 1996-2002 = 461

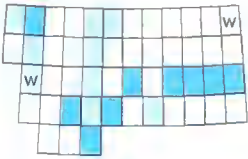




### Western Meadowlark

*Sturnella neglecta*

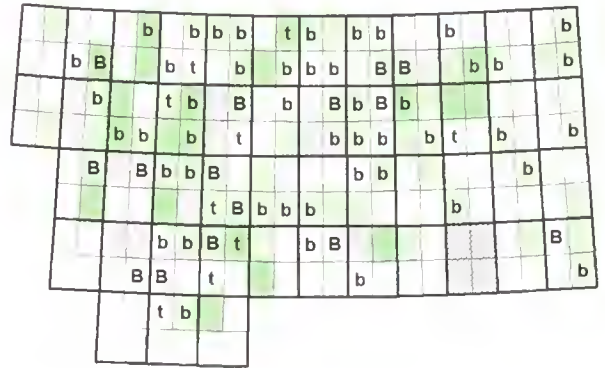
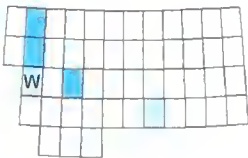
1996-2002 = 549



### Yellow-headed Blackbird

*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

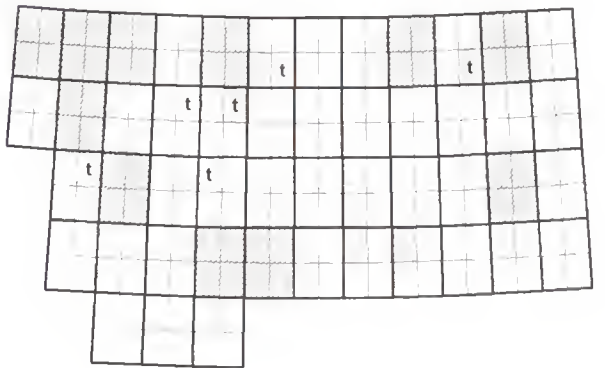
1996-2002 = 177



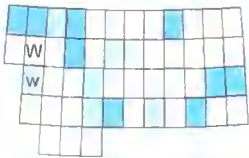
### Rusty Blackbird

*Euphagus carolinus*

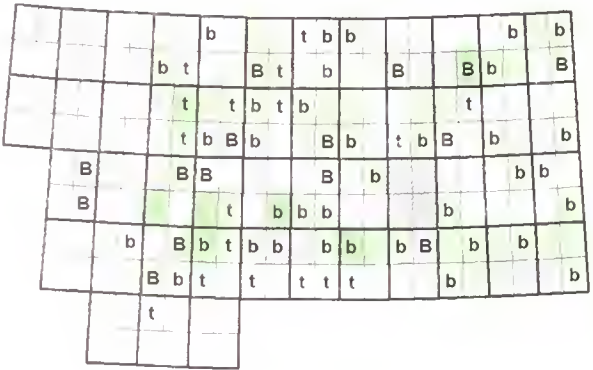
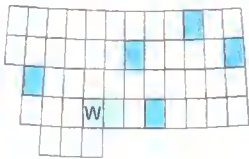
1996-2002 = 9



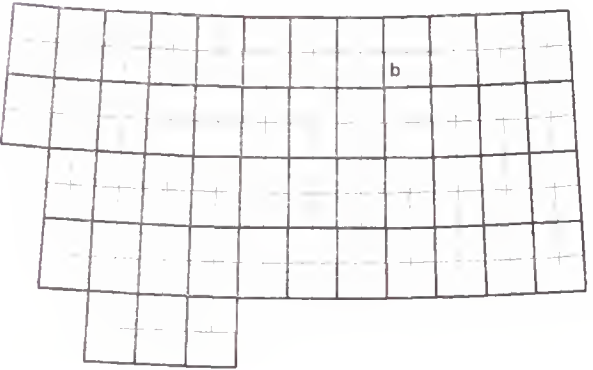
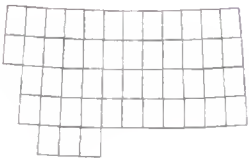
**Brewer's Blackbird**  
*Euphagus cyanocephalus*  
 1996-2002 = 381



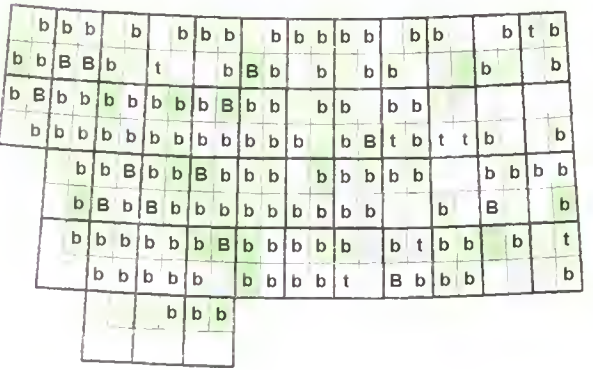
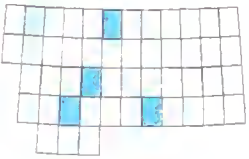
**Common Grackle**  
*Quiscalus quiscula*  
 1996-2002 = 155



**Great-tailed Grackle**  
*Quiscalus mexicanus*  
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 09C  
 n = 1

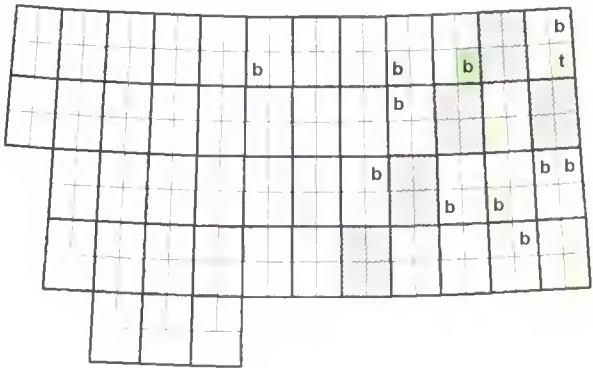
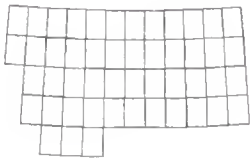


**Brown-headed Cowbird**  
*Molothrus ater*  
 1996-2002 = 484

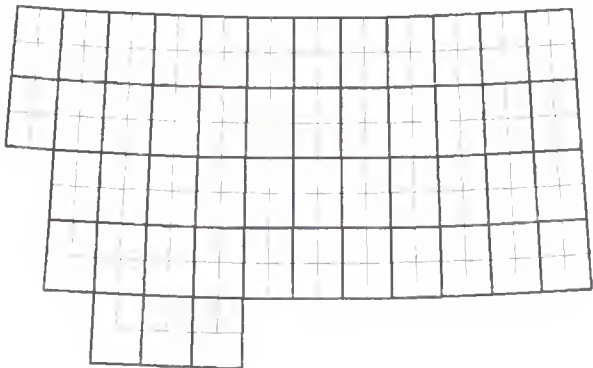
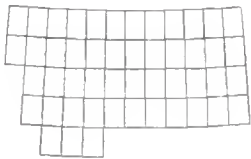




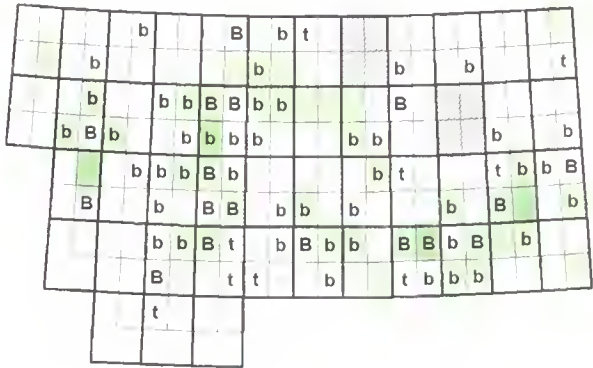
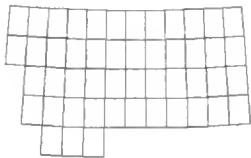
**Orchard Oriole**  
*Icterus spurius*  
 1996-2002 = 15  
 S1



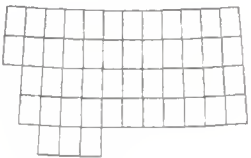
**Hooded Oriole**  
*Icterus cucullatus*  
 1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 47A  
 n = 1



**Bullock's Oriole**  
*Icterus bullockii*  
 1996-2002 = 142



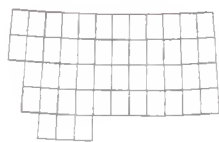
**Baltimore Oriole**  
*Icterus galbula*  
 1996-2002 = 26



### Northern Oriole

*Icterus spp.*

1996-2002 = 3



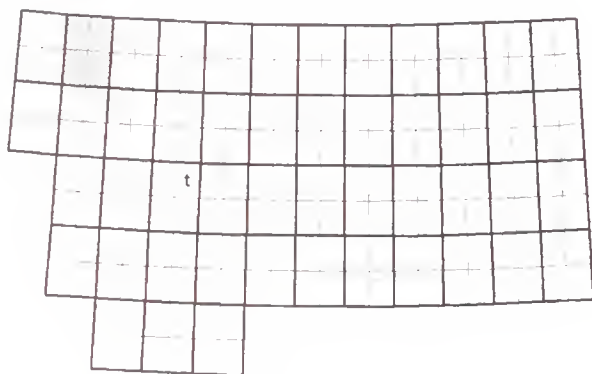
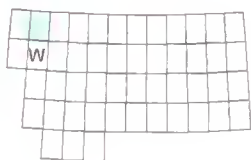
### Fringillidae

#### Brambling

*Fringilla montifringilla*

1996-2002 = 2; 01/2002 - QLL: 14D

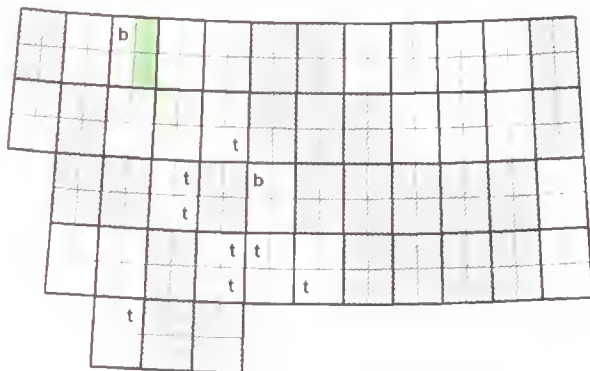
n = 7



#### Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch

*Leucosticte tephrocotis*

1996-2002 = 19

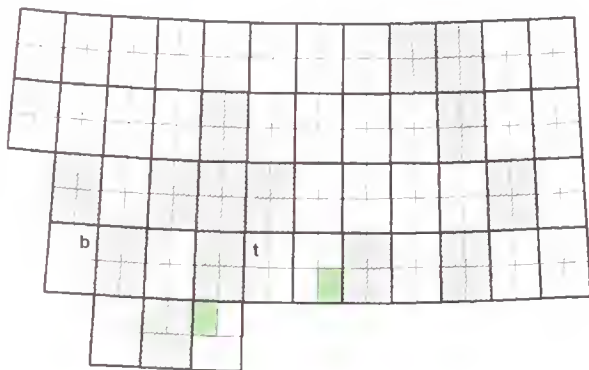
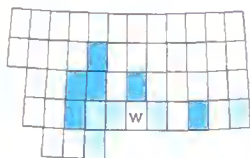


#### Black Rosy-Finch

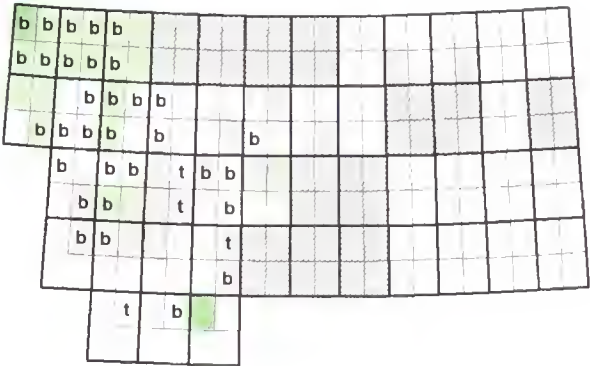
*Leucosticte atrata*

1996-2002 = 4

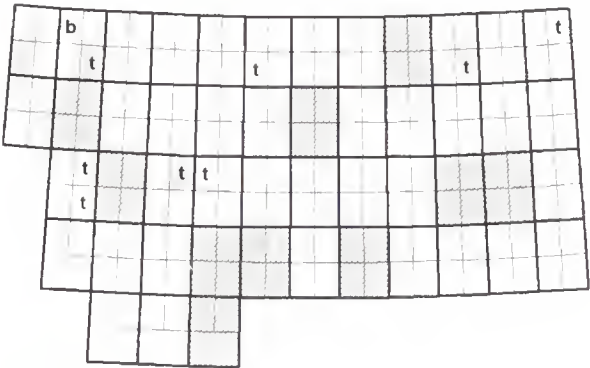
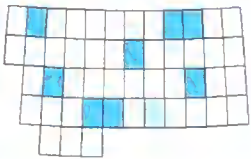
TES



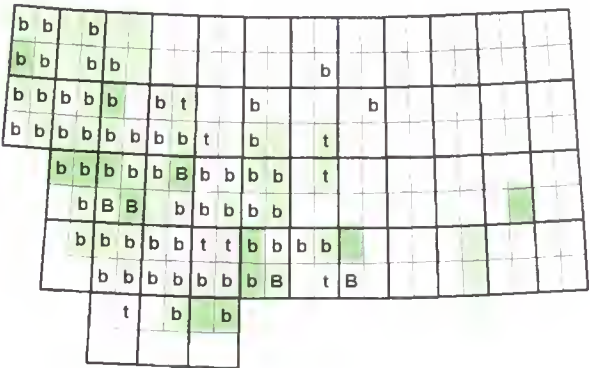
**Pine Grosbeak**  
*Pinicola enucleator*  
 1996-2002 = 68



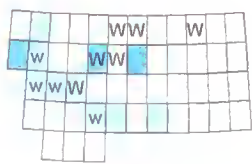
**Purple Finch**  
*Carpodacus purpureus*  
 1996-2002 = 14



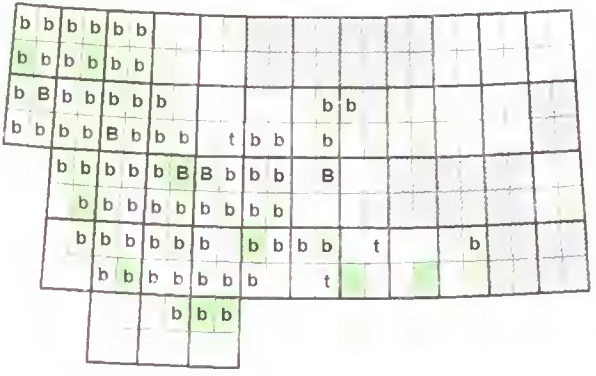
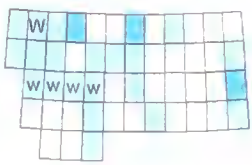
**Cassin's Finch**  
*Carpodacus cassinii*  
 1996-2002 = 185



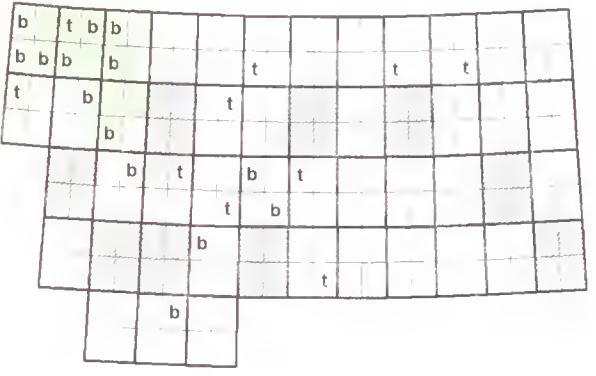
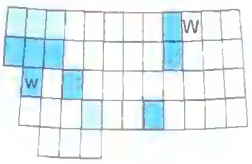
**House Finch**  
*Carpodacus mexicanus*  
 1996-2002 = 150



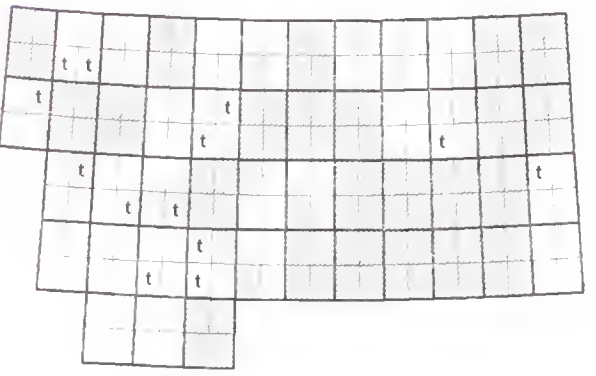
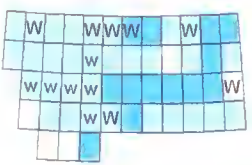
**Red Crossbill**  
*Loxia curvirostra*  
 1996-2002 = 301



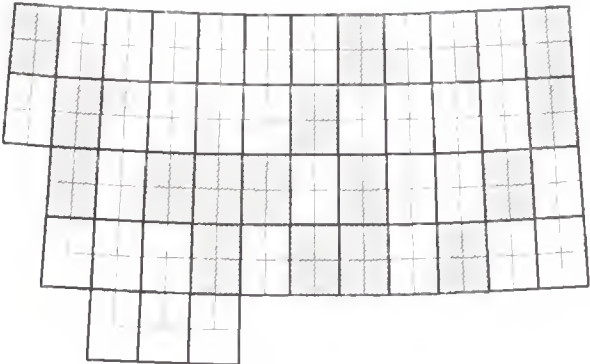
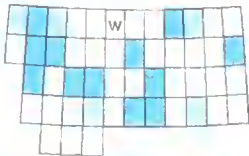
**White-winged Crossbill**  
*Loxia leucoptera*  
 1996-2002 = 33



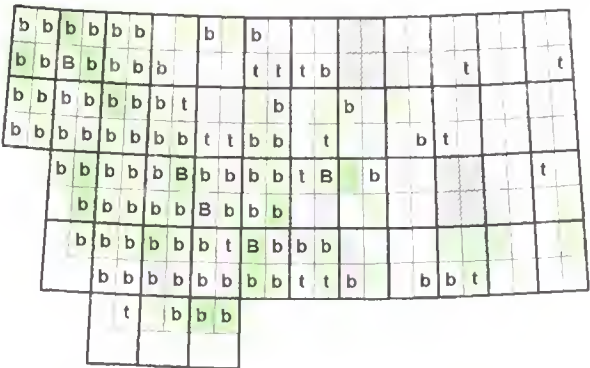
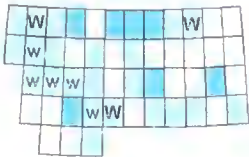
**Common Redpoll**  
*Carduelis flammea*  
 1996-2002 = 37



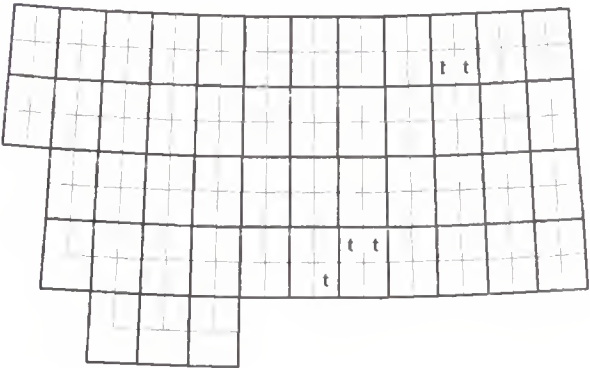
**Hoary Redpoll**  
*Carduelis hornemanni*  
 1996-2002 = 1



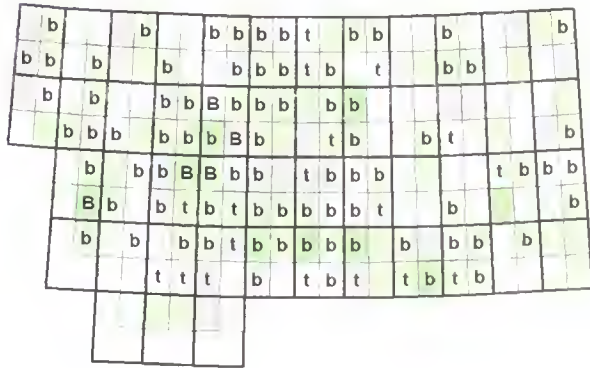
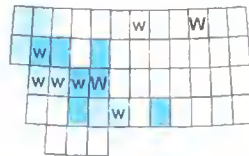
**Pine Siskin**  
*Carduelis pinus*  
 1996-2002 = 410



**Lesser Goldfinch**  
*Carduelis psaltria*  
 1996-2002 = 6; 06/2002 - QLL: 41A  
 n = 6

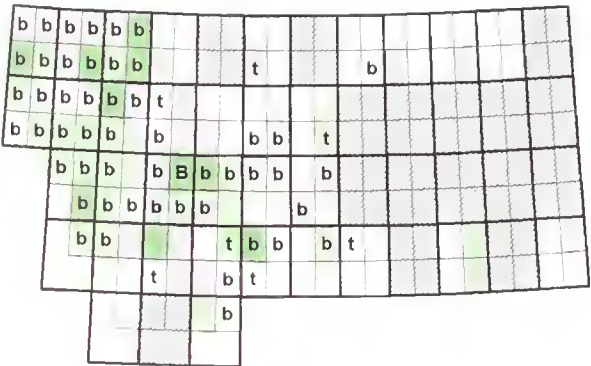
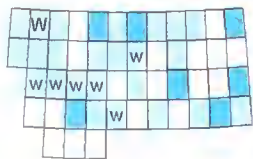


**American Goldfinch**  
*Carduelis tristis*  
 1996-2002 = 261



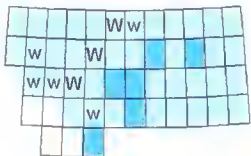


**Evening Grosbeak**  
*Coccothraustes vespertinus*  
 1996-2002 = 160



Passeridae

**House Sparrow**  
*Passer domesticus*  
 1996-2002 = 222



# Appendix A. Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (TES) and Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested

The species listed below are identified as Animal Species of Concern by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks because they are federally listed endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species, Bureau of Land Management Special Status Species, or other Species of Conservation Concern as identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee. This list is subject to change as the status of populations is better understood. For current information, contact the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, or Montana Natural Heritage Program (<http://nhp.mns.state.mt.us>).

Species for which supplemental information is requested (SI) are found on the following page. The list of SI species are birds identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee either as Species of Potential Concern or Species on Review.

The birds in this appendix are identified in this publication by a “TES” (threatened, endangered, or other species of concern) or “SI” (supplemental information requested) below their names on the pages with their associated maps. *Detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., should accompany submission forms on all of the birds in this appendix, especially observations indicating evidence of breeding.*

▪ **Federally Listed Species** ▪

- Whooping Crane - endangered
- Least Tern - endangered
- Bald Eagle - threatened
- Piping Plover - threatened
- Mountain Plover - proposed threatened
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo – candidate

▪ **Other Species of Concern** ▪

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Common Loon                   | Burrowing Owl                 |
| American White Pelican*       | Great Gray Owl                |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron*    | Black Swift                   |
| White-faced Ibis*             | Broad-tailed Hummingbird      |
| Trumpeter Swan                | Lewis’s Woodpecker            |
| Harlequin Duck                | Red-headed Woodpecker         |
| Northern Goshawk              | Black-backed Woodpecker       |
| Ferruginous Hawk              | Olive-sided Flycatcher        |
| Peregrine Falcon              | Alder Flycatcher              |
| White-tailed Ptarmigan        | Cassin’s Kingbird             |
| Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse | Boreal Chickadee              |
| Yellow Rail                   | Sedge Wren                    |
| Mountain Plover               | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher         |
| Franklin’s Gull*              | Eastern Bluebird              |
| Caspian Tern*                 | Sprague’s Pipit               |
| Common Tern*                  | Black-and-white Warbler       |
| Forester’s Tern*              | Baird’s Sparrow               |
| Black Tern*                   | Le Conte’s Sparrow            |
| Barn Owl                      | Nelson’s Sharp-tailed Sparrow |
| Flammulated Owl               | Dickcissel                    |
| Northern Hawk Owl             | Black Rosy-Finch              |

\* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.

◦ **Supplemental Information (SI) requested Species** ◦

Species for which supplemental information is requested are listed below. These are generally species with unique breeding habits that warrant further study, or whose habits or distribution in the state are poorly known. As noted on the preceding page, detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, and behavior at time of observation are requested when reporting sightings of these species.

Horned Grebe+	Williamson's Sapsucker
Clark's Grebe	Three-toed Woodpecker
Double-crested Cormorant*	Loggerhead Shrike+
Great Blue Heron*	Plumbeous Vireo
Swainson's Hawk+	Cassin's Vireo
Greater Sage-Grouse+	Sage Thrasher
Black-necked Stilt*	Tennessee Warbler
Long-billed Curlew+	Ovenbird
Wilson's Phalarope	Brewer's Sparrow+
Ring-billed Gull*	Sage Sparrow
California Gull*	Lark Bunting+
Black-billed Cuckoo	Grasshopper Sparrow+
Western Screech-Owl	McCown's Longspur+
Eastern Screech-Owl	Chestnut-collared Longspur+
Short-eared Owl	Bobolink
Common Poorwill	Orchard Oriole
Chimney Swift	

\* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.  
+ Species of Potential Concern. All others on the "SI" list are Species on Review.



## Appendix B. Subspecies

Because the potential exists for one or more of the subspecies listed in this appendix to be elevated to species status in the future, detailed observation reports of these birds are requested. Information on specific location, habitat, and breeding habits is especially helpful, and may be particularly valuable for subsequent editions. The species known previously as the Solitary Vireo is an example. Since the last edition the Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo, Cassin's Vireo, and Blue-headed Vireo, each of which appears in this edition.

\*(Note: we elected to continue to include maps in this edition for the Solitary Vireo and Northern Oriole (now Bullock's Oriole and Baltimore Oriole), because the database contains important historic information on the distribution of these previously named species).

Where information is available, distribution maps are presented for the subspecies listed in this appendix. These maps are included to encourage bird watchers to submit future records at this taxonomic level. Although no maps appear for Eurasian Green-winged Teal, White-winged and Gray-headed subspecies of the Dark-eyed Junco, and Gray-crowned and Gray-headed (Hepburn's) forms of the Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch because of current lack of data, they may be included in future editions of this publication.

Information is requested at the subspecies, race, or form level for the following:

### **Green-winged Teal**

Eurasian Green-winged Teal

### **Northern Flicker**

Red-shafted Flicker

Yellow-shafted Flicker

### **Yellow-rumped Warbler**

Audubon's Warbler

Myrtle Warbler

### **Dark-eyed Junco**

Slate-colored Junco

Montana (Oregon) Junco

Pink-sided Junco

White-winged Junco

Gray-headed Junco

### **Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch**

Gray-crowned form

Gray-headed (Hepburn's) form

The subspecies listed above are included in the current editions of several major field guides.

# Appendix C. Introduced Species

The following species are not native to Montana and were either introduced here or colonized the state on their own after being introduced elsewhere in North America. The Wild Turkey is the only species on the following list native to other regions of the continent. Because these species have bred in the wild and persist in Montana, they are included on the official list of birds for the state. Distribution maps for these species appear in this book. We stress that the introduction of new bird species is regulated in Montana because it may pose a threat to human health, public safety, and/or native wildlife.

Mute Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Chukar	Wild Turkey	European Starling
Gray Partridge	Rock Dove	House Sparrow

Individuals of the following species occur in Montana from time to time but are believed to have been released or to have escaped from captivity. No evidence exists that these species breed and persist naturally in the state. Therefore, they do not appear on the official list of birds of Montana, and maps on their distribution do not appear in this book.

California Quail	Northern Bobwhite	Ringed Turtle-Dove
------------------	-------------------	--------------------

It should be noted that Northern Bobwhite appeared in previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*. Northern Bobwhites were widely transplanted in Montana during the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and became established for some time. All of these birds died out many years ago, and we believe all recent records are from birds that were released or escaped from captivity. We are not aware of a single case where escaped bobwhites have persisted for the 10-year time period regarded as minimal for an established occurrence (Wright 1996).

# Appendix D. Hypothetical Records

All reports of rare birds (those with fewer than 20 recorded sightings in the state) and species new to Montana must be reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC) in order to be included in the Montana Bird Distribution database. The MBRC requires at least one of the following for approval of first state records: a specimen, a definitive photograph, or independent documentation by two or more skilled observers.

“Hypothetical records” are for observations of species in Montana for which we have convincing reports, but which have not been added to the official state list by MBRC or by previous compilers of *Montana Bird Distribution*. The species listed below are placed on the hypothetical records list for the reasons noted. Other species have been reported, but details were insufficient to warrant inclusion here.

**Whooper Swan** (*Cygnus cygnus*): QLL 2D, 2001. Definitive photograph; seen by many observers. Origin uncertain (cannot rule out escape from captivity).

**Common Eider** (*Somateria mollissima*): LL 24, 1907. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

**Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus*): QLL 16B and QLL 17A, 2002. Single-observer sightings with convincing details.



- Common Crane** (*Grus grus*): QLL 12B, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Pacific Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis fulva*): QLL 9C, 2001. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Eskimo Curlew** (*Numenius borealis*): “Upper Missouri,” 1841. See Saunders (1921). No convincing reports since 19th century. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by MBRC.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucoides*): QLL 28A, 1978, and QLL 10D, 1979 and 1991. Accepted by the MBRC, and appeared in previous editions, but in light of recent evidence, details are unclear for conclusive identification. Maps for this species, therefore, do not appear in this edition.
- Long-billed Murrelet** (*Brachyramphus perdix*): QLL 12B, 1985. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Previously presented as Marbled Murrelet. Record not yet reviewed by the MBRC.
- Red-breasted Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus ruber*): QLL 27B, 1984. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Bell’s Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*): QLL 24B, 1995. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Phainopepla** (*Phainopepla nitens*): QLL 3A, 1962. Carried over from previous editions. Original observer interviewed by P.D. Skaar in 1971, resulting in Skaar’s placement of species on hypothetical list. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora pinus*): LL 41, 1984. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Virginia’s Warbler** (*Vermivora virginiae*): LL 37, 1976. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Cassin’s Sparrow** (*Aimophila cassinii*): QLL 29C, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Painted Bunting** (*Passerina ciris*): LL 43, 1978 and QLL 41A, 1999. Carried over from previous editions. Multiple observer definitive sighting in 1999, but record not submitted to MBRC for review.

## Appendix E. Extinct Species

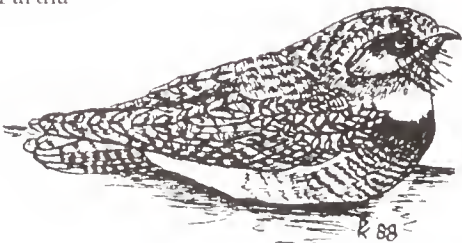
The Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) is the only species recorded in Montana known to be extinct. The last recorded sighting of this bird occurred on 30 August 1853, in the Bears Paw Mountains (Latilong 7), by George Suckley. Earlier records showed the Passenger Pigeon inhabiting latilongs 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 17, 26, and 41.

# Appendix F: Rare Birds

The following list identifies species rare enough in Montana to require full documentation of any reported sightings in the state. A species is considered rare if it has been recorded in the state fewer than 20 times. The Montana Bird Records Committee will review such records before their inclusion in *Montana Bird Distribution*. Any species not previously seen in the state will only be added to the state list if the committee accepts independent documentation from two or more skilled observers, or if verified by a photograph or specimen. See Appendix G for Montana Rare Bird Report form.

The following species have been recorded with proper documentation at least once in the state, but fewer than 20 times:

Red-throated Loon	Band-tailed Pigeon	Cape May Warbler
Pacific Loon	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-billed Loon	White-winged Dove	Black-throated Gray Warbler
Least Bittern	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Black-throated Green Warbler
Little Blue Heron	Whip-poor-will	Blackburnian Warbler
Green Heron	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Yellow-throated Warbler
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Anna's Hummingbird	Pine Warbler
Wood Stork	Costa's Hummingbird	Prairie Warbler
Brant	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Bay-breasted Warbler
Garganey	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Prothonotary Warbler
Black Scoter	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Kentucky Warbler
Mississippi Kite	White-headed Woodpecker	Connecticut Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Hooded Warbler
Willow Ptarmigan	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Canada Warbler
Greater Prairie-Chicken	Alder Flycatcher	Painted Redstart
Yellow Rail	Gray Flycatcher	Summer Tanager
Common Moorhen	Eastern Phoebe	Scarlet Tanager
Snowy Plover	Vermilion Flycatcher	Black-throated Sparrow
Hudsonian Godwit	Ash-throated Flycatcher	Sage Sparrow
Black Turnstone	Great Crested Flycatcher	Le Conte's Sparrow
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Curlew Sandpiper	White-eyed Vireo	Swamp Sparrow
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Yellow-throated Vireo	Golden-crowned Sparrow
American Woodcock	Plumbeous Vireo	Smith's Longspur
Red Phalarope	Blue-headed Vireo	Northern Cardinal
Pomarine Jaeger	Philadelphia Vireo	Pyrrhuloxia
Parasitic Jaeger	Western Scrub-Jay	Blue Grosbeak
Long-tailed Jaeger	Bewick's Wren	Dickcissel
Laughing Gull	Sedge Wren	Great-tailed Grackle
Little Gull	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Hooded Oriole
Mew Gull	Gray-checked Thrush	Brambling
Thayer's Gull	Wood Thrush	Lesser Goldfinch
Glaucous-winged Gull	Golden-winged Warbler	
Glaucous Gull	Northern Parula	
Great Black-backed Gull		
Sabine's Gull		
Black-legged Kittiwake		
Ivory Gull		
Arctic Tern		
Ancient Murrelet		



# Appendix G: Montana Rare Bird Report

Species: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date observed: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date written: \_\_\_\_\_  
Photo taken/enclosed? \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Other observers: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

QLL: \_\_\_\_\_ Nearest town/landmark: \_\_\_\_\_  
Specific location: \_\_\_\_\_  
Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter Section: \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_  
Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ UTM E: \_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the habitat: \_\_\_\_\_  
Plumage (check): \_\_\_\_\_ Sex (check): \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Summer ☐ Winter ☐ Male  
☐ Subadult ☐ Juvenile ☐ Female  
☐ Immature ☐ Unknown ☐ Unknown

Weather conditions: \_\_\_\_\_  
Brand of optics used: \_\_\_\_\_ and Power: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ \_\_\_\_\_ x Binoculars ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ x Spotting scope ☐ Unaided eye

Quality and direction of light: \_\_\_\_\_  
Distance from bird: \_\_\_\_\_  
Duration of observation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous experience with species: \_\_\_\_\_

This report was written:  
☐ During or immediately after observation ☐ From field notes made during observation  
☐ From memory: \_\_\_\_\_ hours later or \_\_\_\_\_ days later

**On a separate piece of paper, please:**

(1) Describe the bird. Describe the field marks and behavior observed. State size (compared to other nearby known birds or common birds). Record relevant information such as color, body shape, bill and leg color/length/shape, voice, behavior, number of individuals, sex, etc.

(2) Discuss how similar species were eliminated.

Please type or print clearly, and include any other pertinent information.

Send to: Montana Bird Records Committee  
Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624

## Appendix H. Quarter-latilong Report Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

SpeciesDate

Q11

### Habitat Description

Status\*  
(B,b,t,V,w)

## Comments

[illegible]

\* Observation notes for all sightings are requested; observation notes for species with "B" and "W" status are required.

Send to: MBD - Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624

Observations may also be submitted online at: <http://nhp.mris.state.mt.us/mbd/>

# Appendix I. Checklist of Birds of Montana

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-throated Loon*          | <input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Duck         | <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Loon*               | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Scaup            | <input type="checkbox"/> Sora                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Scaup             | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Moorhen*          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Loon*         | <input type="checkbox"/> Harlequin Duck           | <input type="checkbox"/> American Coot            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe           | <input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill Crane           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horned Grebe                | <input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Scoter      | <input type="checkbox"/> Whooping Crane           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Grebe            | <input type="checkbox"/> Black Scoter*            | <input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Plover     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eared Grebe                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Duck         | <input type="checkbox"/> American Golden-Plover   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western Grebe               | <input type="checkbox"/> Bufflehead               | <input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Plover*            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clark's Grebe               | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Goldeneye         | <input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Plover      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican      | <input type="checkbox"/> Barrow's Goldeneye       | <input type="checkbox"/> Piping Plover            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant    | <input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Merganser         | <input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern            | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Merganser         | <input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Plover          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern*              | <input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser   | <input type="checkbox"/> Black-necked Stilt       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron            | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Duck               | <input type="checkbox"/> American Avocet          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Osprey                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Kite*        | <input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron*          | <input type="checkbox"/> Bald Eagle               | <input type="checkbox"/> Solitary Sandpiper       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret                | <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier         | <input type="checkbox"/> Willet                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron*                | <input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk       | <input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron   | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooper's Hawk            | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Sandpiper         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-crowned Night-Heron* | <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Goshawk         | <input type="checkbox"/> Whimbrel                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Ibis            | <input type="checkbox"/> Red-shouldered Hawk*     | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Stork*                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-winged Hawk        | <input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit*        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture              | <input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk          | <input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Godwit           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose | <input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk          | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Ferruginous Hawk         | <input type="checkbox"/> Black Turnstone*         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ross's Goose                | <input type="checkbox"/> Rough-legged Hawk        | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose                | <input type="checkbox"/> Golden Eagle             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brant*                      | <input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel         | <input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Sandpiper   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mute Swan                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Merlin                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Sandpiper        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trumpeter Swan              | <input type="checkbox"/> Gyrfalcon                | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Sandpiper          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tundra Swan                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine Falcon         | <input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Duck                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Falcon           | <input type="checkbox"/> Baird's Sandpiper        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gadwall                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Chukar                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Wigeon             | <input type="checkbox"/> Gray Partridge           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Wigeon             | <input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Pheasant     | <input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Black Duck         | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruffed Grouse            | <input type="checkbox"/> Curlew Sandpiper*        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mallard                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Sage-Grouse      | <input type="checkbox"/> Stilt Sandpiper          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Teal            | <input type="checkbox"/> Spruce Grouse            | <input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon Teal               | <input type="checkbox"/> Willow Ptarmigan*        | <input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shoveler           | <input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Ptarmigan   | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail            | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grouse              | <input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Snipe           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garganey*                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-tailed Grouse      | <input type="checkbox"/> American Woodcock*       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal           | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Prairie-Chicken* | <input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Phalarope       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canvasback                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Turkey              | <input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Phalarope     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redhead                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow Rail*             | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Phalarope*           |



- Pomarine Jaeger\*
- Parasitic Jaeger\*
- Long-tailed Jaeger\*
- Laughing Gull\*
- Franklin's Gull
- Little Gull\*
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Mew Gull\*
- Ring-billed Gull
- California Gull
- Herring Gull
- Thayer's Gull\*
- Glaucous-winged Gull\*
- Glaucous Gull\*
- Great Black-backed Gull\*
- Sabine's Gull\*
- Black-legged Kittiwake\*
- Ivory Gull\*
- Caspian Tern
- Common Tern
- Arctic Tern\*
- Forster's Tern
- Least Tern
- Black Tern
- Ancient Murrelet\*
- Rock Dove
- Band-tailed Pigeon\*
- Eurasian Collared Dove\*
- White-winged Dove\*
- Mourning Dove
- Black-billed Cuckoo
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo\*
- Barn Owl
- Flammulated Owl
- Western Screech-Owl
- Eastern Screech-Owl
- Great Horned Owl
- Snowy Owl
- Northern Hawk Owl
- Northern Pygmy-Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Barred Owl
- Great Gray Owl
- Long-eared Owl
- Short-eared Owl
- Boreal Owl
- Northern Saw-whet Owl
- Common Nighthawk
- Common Poorwill
- Whip-poor-will\*
- Black Swift
- Chimney Swift
- Vaux's Swift
- White-throated Swift
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird\*
- Black-chinned Hummingbird
- Anna's Hummingbird\*
- Costa's Hummingbird\*
- Calliope Hummingbird
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird\*
- Rufous Hummingbird
- Belted Kingfisher
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Red-headed Woodpecker
- Red-bellied Woodpecker\*
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker\*
- Red-naped Sapsucker
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- White-headed Woodpecker\*
- Three-toed Woodpecker
- Black-backed Woodpecker
- Northern Flicker
- Northern Flicker  
(Yellow-shafted)
- Northern Flicker  
(Red-shafted)
- Pileated Woodpecker
- Olive-sided Flycatcher
- Western Wood-Pewee
- Eastern Wood-Pewee\*
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher\*
- Alder Flycatcher\*
- Willow Flycatcher
- Least Flycatcher
- Hammond's Flycatcher
- Gray Flycatcher\*
- Dusky Flycatcher
- Cordilleran Flycatcher
- Eastern Phoebe\*
- Say's Phoebe
- Vermilion Flycatcher\*
- Ash-throated Flycatcher\*
- Great Crested Flycatcher\*
- Cassin's Kingbird
- Western Kingbird
- Eastern Kingbird
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher\*
- Loggerhead Shrike
- Northern Shrike
- White-eyed Vireo\*
- Yellow-throated Vireo\*
- Plumbeous Vireo\*
- Cassin's Vireo
- Blue-headed Vireo\*
- Warbling Vireo
- Philadelphia Vireo\*
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Gray Jay
- Steller's Jay
- Blue Jay
- Western Scrub-Jay\*
- Pinyon Jay
- Clark's Nutcracker
- Black-billed Magpie
- American Crow
- Common Raven
- Horned Lark
- Purple Martin
- Tree Swallow
- Violet-green Swallow
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow
- Bank Swallow
- Cliff Swallow
- Barn Swallow
- Black-capped Chickadee
- Mountain Chickadee
- Chestnut-backed Chickadee
- Boreal Chickadee
- Red-breasted Nuthatch
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- Pygmy Nuthatch
- Brown Creeper
- Rock Wren
- Canyon Wren
- Bewick's Wren\*
- House Wren
- Winter Wren
- Sedge Wren\*
- Marsh Wren
- American Dipper
- Golden-crowned Kinglet
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher\*
- Eastern Bluebird
- Western Bluebird

— Mountain Bluebird	— Connecticut Warbler*	— Lapland Longspur
— Townsend's Solitaire	— Mourning Warbler	— Smith's Longspur*
— Veery	— MacGillivray's Warbler	— Chestnut-collared Longspur
— Gray-cheeked Thrush*	— Common Yellowthroat	— Snow Bunting
— Swainson's Thrush	— Hooded Warbler*	— Northern Cardinal*
— Hermit Thrush	— Wilson's Warbler	— Pyrrhuloxia*
— Wood Thrush*	— Canada Warbler*	— Rose-breasted Grosbeak
— American Robin	— Painted Redstart*	— Black-headed Grosbeak
— Varied Thrush	— Yellow-breasted Chat	— Blue Grosbeak*
— Gray Catbird	— Summer Tanager*	— Lazuli Bunting
— Northern Mockingbird	— Scarlet Tanager*	— Indigo Bunting
— Sage Thrasher	— Western Tanager	— Dickcissel*
— Brown Thrasher	— Green-tailed Towhee	— Bobolink
— European Starling	— Spotted Towhee	— Red-winged Blackbird
— American Pipit	— American Tree Sparrow	— Western Meadowlark
— Sprague's Pipit	— Chipping Sparrow	— Yellow-headed Blackbird
— Bohemian Waxwing	— Clay-colored Sparrow	— Rusty Blackbird
— Cedar Waxwing	— Brewer's Sparrow	— Brewer's Blackbird
— Golden-winged Warbler*	— Field Sparrow	— Common Grackle
— Tennessee Warbler	— Vesper Sparrow	— Great-tailed Grackle*
— Orange-crowned Warbler	— Lark Sparrow	— Brown-headed Cowbird
— Nashville Warbler	— Black-throated Sparrow*	— Orchard Oriole
— Northern Parula*	— Sage Sparrow*	— Hooded Oriole*
— Yellow Warbler	— Lark Bunting	— Bullock's Oriole
— Chestnut-sided Warbler	— Savannah Sparrow	— Baltimore Oriole
— Magnolia Warbler	— Grasshopper Sparrow	— Brambling*
— Cape May Warbler*	— Baird's Sparrow	— Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
— Black-throated Blue Warbler*	— Le Conte's Sparrow*	— Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (Gray-crowned form)
— Yellow-rumped Warbler	— Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow*	— Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (Gray-headed [Hepburn's])
— Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's Warbler)	— Fox Sparrow	— Black Rosy-Finch
— Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler)	— Song Sparrow	— Pine Grosbeak
— Black-throated Gray Warbler*	— Lincoln's Sparrow	— Purple Finch
— Black-throated Green Warbler*	— Swamp Sparrow*	— Cassin's Finch
— Townsend's Warbler	— White-throated Sparrow	— House Finch
— Blackburnian Warbler*	— Harris's Sparrow	— Red Crossbill
— Yellow-throated Warbler*	— White-crowned Sparrow	— White-winged Crossbill
— Pine Warbler*	— Golden-crowned Sparrow*	— Common Redpoll
— Prairie Warbler*	— Dark-eyed Junco	— Hoary Redpoll
— Palm Warbler	— Dark-eyed Junco (Gray-headed)	— Pine Siskin
— Bay-breasted Warbler*	— Dark-eyed Junco (White-winged)	— Lesser Goldfinch*
— Blackpoll Warbler	— Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored)	— American Goldfinch
— Black-and-white Warbler	— Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon [Montana])	— Evening Grosbeak
— American Redstart	— Dark-eyed Junco (Pink-sided)	— House Sparrow
— Prothonotary Warbler*	— McCown's Longspur	
— Ovenbird		
— Northern Waterthrush		
— Kentucky Warbler*		

\* rare species for Montana  
(fewer than 20 reported  
observations)

# Appendix J: Contributors to This Edition

## More than 1000 records

Dan Casey, Arla Eckert, Harriet Marble, Dwain Prellwitz, J.D. Reichel, Don Stoecker, Daniel Sullivan, Robin Wolcott, UM Land Bird Monitoring Program

## 500-1000 records

Kathleen Anderson, John Carlson, Kirk Eakin, Steve Gniadek, Paul Hendricks, Stephen Martin, Dylan Wirta, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

## 100-499 records

Connie Akers, Eric Atkinson, Clifton Barry, James Brown, Charles Carlson, Phyllis Casperson, Lynn Clark, Anne & Kenne Cook, Mike Daniels, Jill Davies, Stephen Dinsmore, Robert Eng, Roger Evans, Georgia Frazier, Sid Frissell, John Gobeille, Wayne Harper, Kathryn Hicks, Elizabeth Hill, Chris Hoff, George Holton, Judy Hoy, Tamara Johnson, Cedron Jones, Elly Jones, Susan Lenard, Dave Lockman, Elizabeth Madden, Jeff Marks, Robert Martinka, Bryce Maxell, David McCleerey, Terry McEneaney, Kris McLean, Patricia O'Connor, Chris Paige, Susan Reel, James Rogers, Michael Schwitters, Donald Skaar, Jim Sparks, Jim Story, Karen Stutzman, Terry Toppins, Sara Toubman, Dale Tribby, Martha Vogt, Bernard Volet, Jim Waldo, David Waller, Susan Weller, Linda Winnie, Stephanie Wood

## 1-99 records

Masanori Abe, Dan Abrams, John Akers, McKenzie Akers, Dave Allen, Lois Angvick, Ed Argenbright, Melonie & Katie Atkinson, Peter Bacinski, Loren Bahls, R. Bakelaar, Bobby Baker, Jessica Balcomb, Douglas Barbour, Ned & Gigi Batcheldar, Lisa Bate, Steve Bayless, Jane Beasley, Ray Beasley, Barb Beck, John Beecham, Jeff Berglund, Ed Bergquist, Jeanne Blank, Mark Boesch, Rick Branzell, Paul Bray, Robert Brock, Dan Browder, Sharon Browder, Louis Bruno, A. Bueling, Milo Burcham, Scott Buswell, Robert Butler, Chris Carson, Susannah Casey, Samsara Chapman, Gene Christensen, Amy Cilimborg, D. Coffin, L.W. Cole, Elaine Consold, Suzanne Cox, Coburn Currier, Sue Cushman, George Davis, Robert Dewire, Dean DiTommaso, Stewart Ditchey, Jeffrey Dobb Sr., Mac Donofrio, Diane Doyle-Marlen, Annie Dueker, John Dunn, Frank Durbian, Powder River Eagle Studies, Cristina Eisenberg, Janet Ellis, Bob Eng, Ronald & Marjorie Engdahl, Kathy Erickson, David Ewer, Erin Fairbank, Jeane Fevold, Bebe FitzGerald, Ross Flagen, Dennis Flath, Glenn Flatt, Tom Fondell, Mary Foran, Kirk Forkan, Kathy Formento, Christian Frazza, Janet Gale, Patrick Gonzales, Bill Good, Shawn Goodchild, Deborah Goslin, Mary Gossi, Laurie Gould, Paula Gouse, Kenneth Granby, Vicki Green, Andrea Green, Jim Greene, Bill Grossi, Brett Gullett, Robert Gustafson, Ted Gutzke, M. Haag, Molly Hackett, Charles Hackett, Pam Hackley, Brad Hall, John Hanes, Jim Hansen, Joe Harper, Brian Haugen, Calvin Henry, Jeff Herbert, Elayne Hinthner, Steve Hiro, Steve Hoekman, Denver Holt, Wesley Houle, Ann Hudson, Ron & Barbara Hurd, Richard Hurto, Radd Icenoggle, Amanda James, Pat Jamieson, Barbara Jaquith, Flo Jenkins, Ron Jenkins, Dave Johnson, Eugene Johnson, Paul Johnson, Phil Johnson, Ray & Barbara Johnson, Donald Jones, Marc Jones, Stephanie Jones, Jess Karp, Anne Katsaris, Leo Keane, Will Kerling, Judy Kilmer, Jack Kirkley, George Kirsch, Marvin Krook, Mari Krumwiede, Layne Krumwiede, Sandi LaSalle, Jo Lace, Grace Lacy, Liz Larcom, Sara Lavenson, Mallory Lawrence, Rose Leach, Ted & Patty Lechner, Ed Levin, Eric Lichwardt, Dawson List, John Lloyd, Tree Longacre, Robert Lubbers, Lynn Lundborg, Donald Luraski, Ray Lyons, Glenn Marangelo, Charles Marlen, Ron Martin, Cathy Maser, Sheila McCartan, Larry McEvoy, Steve McMorran, Charles Miller, Don & Holly Minnerath, Brent Mitchell, Gary Moore, Cindy Morrison, George Mowat, Melinda Mull, Murphy Bill, Muth Nels, M. Nelson, Dennis Nelson, Susan Newell, Wilma Newman, Norma & Gene Nixon, Ted Nordhagen, John Nordrum, Gretchen Olheiser, Arnold Olsen, Chad Olson, John Ormiston, Natasha & Sophie Osborn, David Pac, John Parker, L. Parrett, Erika Peckham, Roger Peterson, Bob Peterson, Jim Phelps, Debbie Pierson, Barbara Pitman, Steve Platt, Randy Podoll, John Prange, Kelsey Prellwitz, Thora Prellwitz, Caleb Putnam, Mike Rabenberg, Larry Rau, Ryan Rauscher, Catherine Raven, Keith Reeves, Don Reimer, Frank Rice, Scott Rickettson, Rebecca Riedl, Sharon Ritter, L. Robbins, Doris Roberts, Paul Rodewald, Blanche Rogers, Jami Romney FitzGerald, William Roney, Jim Roscoe, Paul Rossi, Bob Rost, K.L. Rusher, Cal Ryder, Ronnie Sanchez, Lynda Saul, Gordon & Sue Scaggs, Donald Schiemann, Kurt Schmidt, Karen Semple, Terry Shaedig, Steve Sherman, John Shipley, P. Shores, Thomas Shough, Brian Shovers, Brent Silcox, P. Singleton, Naomi Smith, Jean Smith, Glenn Smith, Kristina Smucker, Ty Smucker, Rod Spencer, Gerry Stearns, Howard Strause, Shannon Swanson, Gary Swant, Ruth Swenson, Graham Taylor, Marilyn Tempel, Lyle Thompson, Gordon Thompson, Mark Traxler, Wayne Tree, Josh Turner, Beth Underwood, Jeff VanTine, Mike Vashro, Brett Walker, Byron Weber, Kathy Weiner, Judy Whitcombe, Thunderbird Wildlife Conservation, Michelle Williams, Kate Wimmer, Julian Wood, P.L. Wright, Garry Wunderwald, Lewis Young, Will Young, Jock Young, Gary Zylkusi

## References

---

- American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 1998. Check-List of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- AOU. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. *Auk* 117: 847-858.
- AOU. 2002. Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. *Auk* 119: 897-906.
- Bergeron, D., C. Jones, D.L. Genter, and D. Sullivan. 1992. P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution, 4th Edition. Special Publication No. 2. Montana Natural Heritage Program, Helena.
- DeLorme Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 4th Edition. 2001. Yarmouth, Maine.
- Dobkin, D.S. 1992. Neotropical migrant landbirds in the Northern Rockies and Great Plains. U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Publication No. R1-93-34, Missoula, Montana.
- Ehrlich, P. R., D. S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. *The Birder's Handbook*. Simon and Schuster, New York.
- Montana Bird Distribution Committee. 1996. P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution, 5th Edition. Special Publication No. 3. Montana Natural Heritage Program, Helena.
- Robbins, C.S., B. Bruun, and H.S. Zim. 1983. *Birds of North America*. Golden Press, New York.
- Skaar, D., D. Flath, and L.S. Thompson. 1985. Montana Bird Distribution, 3rd Edition. Monograph No. 3, Montana Academy of Science, Supplement to Proceedings, Vol. 44.
- Skaar, P.D. 1969. *Birds of the Bozeman Latilong*. Published by author, Bozeman, Montana.
- Skaar, P.D. 1975. *Montana Bird Distribution*. Published by author, Bozeman, Montana.
- Skaar, P.D. 1980. *Montana Bird Distribution*, 2nd Edition. Published by author, Bozeman, Montana.
- Wright, P.L. 1996. Status of Rare Birds in Montana with Comments on Known Hybrids. *Northwestern Naturalist* 77: 57-85.

# Index

## A

Avocet, American, 46

## B

Bittern

American, 20

Least, 20

Blackbird

Brewer's, 120

Red-winged, 118

Rusty, 119

Yellow-headed, 119

Bluebird

Eastern, 91

Mountain, 92

Western, 92

Bobolink, 118

Bobwhite, Northern, 130

Brambling, 122

Brant, 24

Bufflehead, 31

Bunting

Indigo, 118

Lark, 110

Lazuli, 117

Painted, 131

Snow, 116

## C

Canvasback, 28

Cardinal, Northern, 116

Catbird, Gray, 94

Chat, Yellow-breasted, 106

Chickadee

Black-capped, 86

Boreal, 87

Chestnut-backed, 87

Mountain, 87

Chukar, 38

Collared-Dove, Eurasian, 61

Coot, American, 43

Cormorant, Double-crested, 20

Cowbird, Brown-headed, 120

Crane

Common, 131

Sandhill, 43

Whooping, 43

Creeper, Brown, 88

Crossbill

Red, 124

White-winged, 124

Crow, American, 84

Cuckoo

Black-billed, 62

Yellow-billed, 62

Curlew

Eskimo, 131

Long-billed, 48

## D

Dickcissel, 118

Dipper, American, 90

Dove

Collared, see Collared-Dove

Mourning, 62

Rock, 61

Turtle, see Turtle-Dove

White-winged, 61

Dowitcher

Long-billed, 53

Short-billed, 52

Duck

American Black, 26

Harlequin, 30

Long-tailed, 31

Ring-necked, 29

Ruddy, 33

Wood, 25

Dunlin, 51

## E

Eagle

Bald, 34

Golden, 36

Egret

Cattle, 22

Great, 21

Snowy, 21

Eider, Common, 130

## F

Falcon

Peregrine, 38

Prairie, 38

Finch

Cassin's, 123

House, 124

Purple, 123

Rosy, see Rosy-Finch

Flicker, Northern, 73

Flycatcher

Alder, 75

Ash-throated, 77

Cordilleran, 76

Dusky, 76

Gray, 76

Great Crested, 78

Hammond's, 76

Least, 75

Olive-sided, 74

Scissor-tailed, 79

Vermilion, 77

Willow, 75

Yellow-bellied, 75

## G

Gadwall, 26

Garganey, 28

Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 91

Godwit

Hudsonian, 48

Marbled, 48

Goldeneye

Barrow's, 32

Common, 31

Golden-Plover

American, 44

Pacific, 131

Goldfinch

American, 125

Lesser, 125

Goose

Canada, 24

Greater White-fronted, 23

Ross's, 24

Snow, 24

Goshawk, Northern, 35

Grackle

Common, 120

Great-tailed, 120

Grebe

Clark's, 19

Eared, 19

Horned, 18

Pied-billed, 18

Red-necked, 18

Western, 19

Grosbeak

Black-headed, 117

Blue, 117

Evening, 126

Pine, 123

Rose breasted, 116

Grouse

Blue, 40

Ruffed, 39

Sage, see Sage-Grouse

Sharp-tailed, 41

Spruce, 40

Gull

Bonaparte's, 56

California, 56

Franklin's, 55

Glaucous, 57

Glaucous-winged, 57

Great Black-backed, 58

Herring, 57

Iceland, 131

Ivory, 58

Laughing, 55

Little, 55

Mew, 56

Ring-billed, 56

Sabine's, 58

Thayer's, 57

Gyr Falcon, 37



## H

Harrier, Northern, 34

### Hawk

- Broad-winged, 35
- Cooper's, 34
- Ferruginous, 36
- Red-shouldered, 35
- Red-tailed, 36
- Rough-legged, 36
- Sharp-shinned, 34
- Swainson's, 35

### Heron

- Great Blue, 20
- Green, 22
- Little Blue, 21
- Night, see Night-Heron

### Hummingbird

- Anna's, 69
- Black-chinned, 68
- Broad-tailed, 69
- Calliope, 69
- Costa's, 69
- Ruby-throated, 68
- Rufous, 70

## I

### Ibis

- Glossy, 130
- White-faced, 23

## J

### Jaeger

- Long-tailed, 55
- Parasitic, 54
- Pomarine, 54

### Jay

- Blue, 82
- Gray, 82
- Pinyon, 83
- Scrub, see Scrub-Jay
- Steller's, 82

Junco, Dark-eyed, 114

## K

Kestrel, American, 37

Killdeer, 45

### Kingbird

- Cassin's, 78
- Eastern, 78
- Western, 78

Kingfisher, Belted, 70

### Kinglet

- Golden-crowned, 91
- Ruby-crowned, 91

Kite, Mississippi, 33

Kittiwake, Black-legged, 58

Knot, Red, 49

## L

Lark, Horned, 84

### Longspur

- Chestnut-collared, 115
- Lapland, 115
- McCown's, 115
- Smith's, 115

### Loon

- Common, 17
- Pacific, 17
- Red-throated, 17
- Yellow-billed, 17

## M

Magpie, Black-billed, 84

Mallard, 27

Martin, Purple, 85

Meadowlark, Western, 119

### Merganser

- Common, 32
- Hooded, 32
- Red-breasted, 33

Merlin, 37

Mockingbird, Northern, 94

Moorhen, Common, 42

### Murrelet

- Ancient, 60
- Long-billed, 131

## N

Nighthawk, Common, 66

### Night-Heron

- Black-crowned, 22
- Yellow-crowned, 22

Nutcracker, Clark's, 83

### Nuthatch

- Pygmy, 88
- Red-breasted, 87
- White-breasted, 88

## O

### Oriole

- Baltimore, 121
- Bullock's, 121
- Hooded, 121
- Orchard, 121

Osprey, 33

Ovenbird, 103

### Owl

- Barn, 62
- Barred, 65
- Boreal, 66
- Burrowing, 65
- Flammulated, 63
- Great Gray, 65
- Great Horned, 63
- Long-eared, 65
- Northern Hawk, 64
- Pygmy, see Pygmy-Owl

- Northern Saw-whet, 66
- Screech, see Screech-Owl
- Short-eared, 66
- Snowy, 64

## P

Partridge, Gray, 39

Parula, Northern, 97

Pelican, American White, 19

Pewee, see Wood-Pewee

Phainopepla, 131

### Phalarope

- Red, 54
- Red-necked, 54
- Wilson's, 53

Pheasant, Ring-necked, 39

### Phoebe

- Eastern, 77
- Say's, 77

### Pigeon

- Band-tailed, 61
- Passenger, 131

Pintail, Northern, 28

### Pipit

- American, 95
- Sprague's, 96

### Plover

- Black-bellied, 43
- Golden, see Golden-Plover
- Mountain, 45
- Piping, 45
- Semipalmated, 44
- Snowy, 44

Poorwill, Common, 67

Prairie-Chicken, Greater, 41

### Ptarmigan

- White-tailed, 40
- Willow, 40

Pygmy-Owl, Northern, 64

Pyrrhuloxia, 116

## Q

Quail, California, 130

## R

### Rail

- Virginia, 42
- Yellow, 41

Raven, Common, 84

Redhead, 29

### Redpoll

- Common, 124
- Hoary, 125

### Redstart

- American, 102
- Painted, 106

Robin, American, 94

### Rosy-Finch

- Black, 122
- Gray-crowned, 122

**S** ———  
 Sage-Grouse, Greater, 39  
 Sanderling, 49  
 Sandpiper  
   Baird's, 50  
   Buff-breasted, 52  
   Curlew, 52  
   Least, 50  
   Pectoral, 51  
   Semipalmated, 49  
   Sharp-tailed, 51  
   Solitary, 46  
   Spotted, 47  
   Stilt, 52  
   Upland, 47  
   Western, 50  
   White-rumped, 50  
 Sapsucker  
   Red-breasted, 131  
   Red-naped, 71  
   Williamson's, 71  
   Yellow-bellied, 71  
 Scaup  
   Greater, 29  
   Lesser, 29  
 Scoter  
   Black, 31  
   Surf, 30  
   White-winged, 30  
 Screech Owl  
   Eastern, 63  
   Western, 63  
 Scrub-Jay, Western, 83  
 Shoveler, Northern, 27  
 Shrike  
   Loggerhead, 79  
   Northern, 79  
 Siskin, Pine, 125  
 Snipe, Wilson's, 53  
 Solitaire, Townsend's, 92  
 Sora, 42  
 Sparrow  
   American Tree, 108  
   Baird's, 111  
   Black-throated, 109  
   Brewer's, 108  
   Cassin's, 131  
   Chipping, 108  
   Clay-colored, 108  
   Field, 109  
   Fox, 111  
   Golden-crowned, 113  
   Grasshopper, 110  
   Harris's, 113  
   House, 126  
   Lark, 109  
   Le Conte's, 111  
   Lincoln's, 112  
   Nelson's Sharp-tailed, 111  
   Sage, 110  
   Savannah, 110  
   Song, 112  
   Swamp, 112  
   Vesper, 109  
   White-crowned, 113  
   White-throated, 112  
 Starling, European, 95  
 Stilt, Black-necked, 45  
 Stork, Wood, 23  
 Swallow  
   Bank, 86  
   Barn, 86  
   Cliff, 86  
   Northern Rough-winged, 85  
   Tree, 85  
   Violet-green, 85  
 Swan  
   Mute, 25  
   Trumpeter, 25  
   Tundra, 25  
   Whooper, 130  
 Swift  
   Black, 67  
   Chimney, 67  
   Vaux's, 68  
   White-throated, 68

**T** ———  
 Tanager  
   Scarlet, 106  
   Summer, 106  
   Western, 107  
 Teal  
   Blue-winged, 27  
   Cinnamon, 27  
   Green-winged, 28  
 Tern  
   Arctic, 59  
   Black, 60  
   Caspian, 59  
   Common, 59  
   Forster's, 59  
   Least, 60  
 Thrasher  
   Brown, 95  
   Sage, 95  
 Thrush  
   Gray-cheeked, 93  
   Hermit, 93  
   Swainson's, 93  
   Varied, 94  
   Wood, 93  
 Towhee  
   Green-tailed, 107  
   Spotted, 107  
 Turkey, Wild, 41  
 Turnstone  
   Black, 49  
   Ruddy, 48  
 Turtle-Dove, Ringed, 130

**V** ———  
 Veery, 92  
 Vireo  
   Bell's, 131  
   Blue-headed, 80  
   Cassin's, 80  
   Philadelphia, 81  
   Plumbeous, 80  
   Red-eyed, 81  
   Warbling, 81  
   White-eyed, 79  
   Yellow-throated, 80  
 Vulture, Turkey, 23

**W** ———  
 Warbler  
   Bay-breasted, 102  
   Black-and-white, 102  
   Blackburnian, 100  
   Blackpoll, 102  
   Black-throated Blue, 99  
   Black-throated Gray, 100  
   Black-throated Green, 100  
   Blue-winged, 131  
   Canada, 105  
   Cape May, 98  
   Chestnut-sided, 98  
   Connecticut, 104  
   Golden-winged, 96  
   Hooded, 105  
   Kentucky, 103  
   MacGillivray's, 104  
   Magnolia, 98  
   Mourning, 104  
   Nashville, 97  
   Orange-crowned, 97  
   Palm, 101  
   Pine, 101  
   Prairie, 101  
   Prothonotary, 103  
   Tennessee, 97  
   Townsend's, 100  
   Virginia's, 131  
   Wilson's, 105  
   Yellow, 98  
   Yellow-rumped, 99  
   Yellow-throated, 101  
 Waterthrush, Northern, 103  
 Waxwing  
   Bohemian, 96  
   Cedar, 96  
 Whimbrel, 47  
 Whip-poor-will, 67  
 Wigeon  
   American, 26  
   Eurasian, 26  
 Willet, 47  
 Woodcock, American, 53  
 Woodpecker  
   Black-backed, 73

- Downy, 72
- Hairy, 72
- Lewis's, 70
- Pileated, 74
- Red-bellied, 71
- Red-headed, 70
- Three-toed, 72
- White-headed, 72

- Wood-Pewee
  - Eastern, 74
  - Western, 74

- Wren
  - Bewick's, 89
  - Canyon, 89
  - House, 89
  - Marsh, 90
  - Rock, 88
  - Sedge, 90
  - Winter, 90

## Y —————

- Yellowlegs
  - Greater, 46
  - Lesser, 46

- Yellowthroat, Common, 104










## NOTES

The map displays a grid of 12 sections, each labeled with a number and letter in the top right corner. The sections are arranged in a 3x4 grid. The labels are: 13A, 13B, 13C, 14A, 14B, 14C, 15A, 15B, 15C. The map includes various geographical features such as Thompson Falls, Heron, Liden, Saint Regis, Champlain, Frenchman, and various lakes and rivers. It also shows road networks and specific locations like Saint Regis, Champlain, and Frenchman. The map is oriented with North at the top.

## Legend

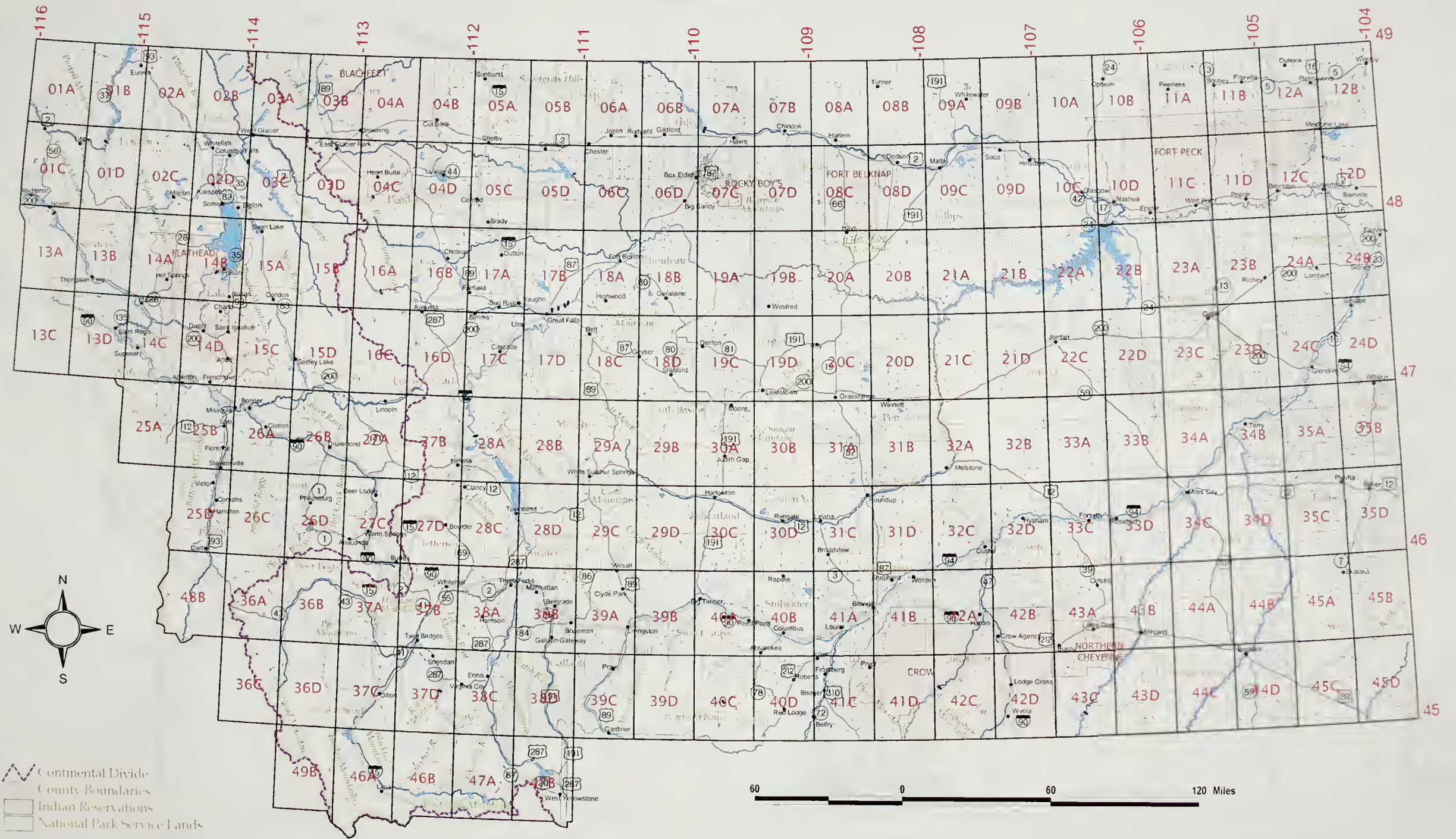
For a complete legend and detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 3-7 and 15.

- B** Direct evidence of breeding.
-  Observation records for years 1991–1995 (5th edition) for **B**.
- b** Indirect evidence of breeding.
-  Observation records for years 1991–1995 (5th edition) for **b**.
- t** No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.
-  Observation records for years 1991–1995 (5th edition) for **t**.
-  Latilongs where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since.
- W** Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.
-  Cumulative historic information for **W**.
- w** Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.
-  Cumulative historic information for **w**.
-  (blank space) no record

**1996-2002** = total number of sightings submitted for the new information presented in this edition (observation records for years 1996-2002).

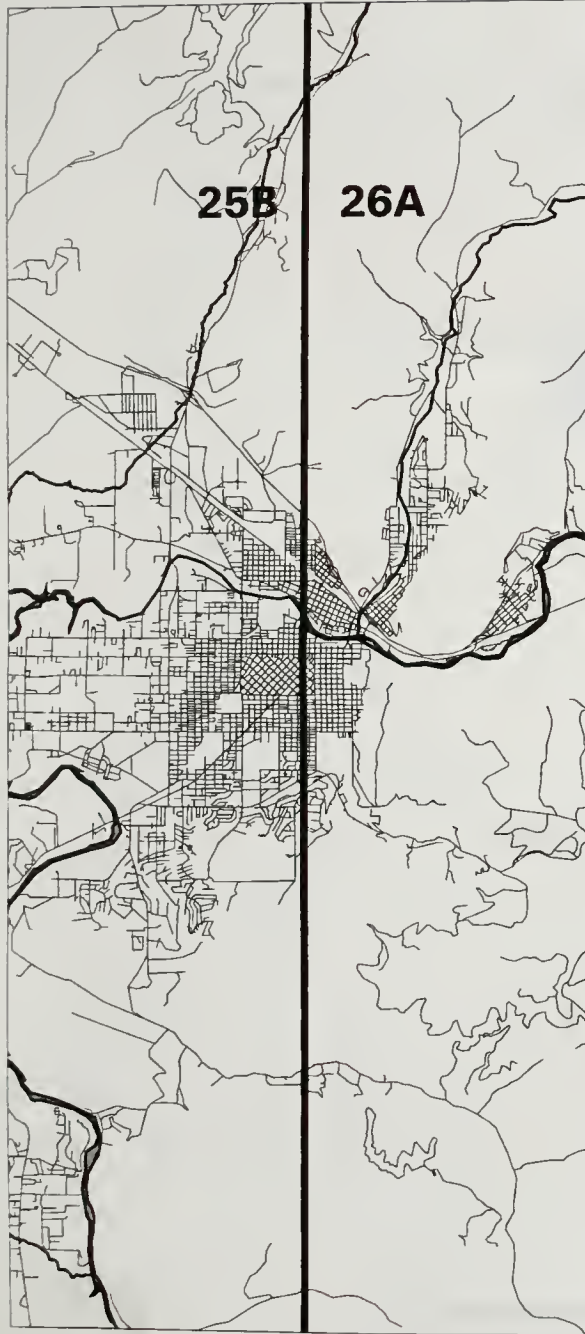
**n** = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)



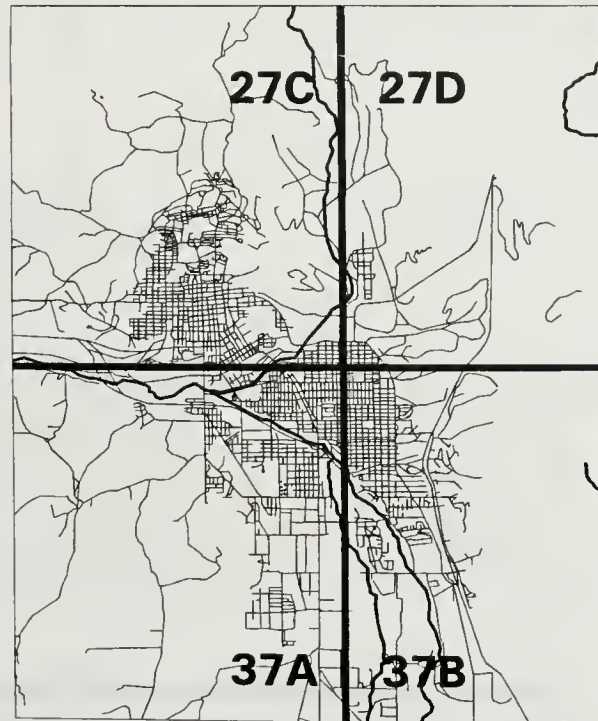
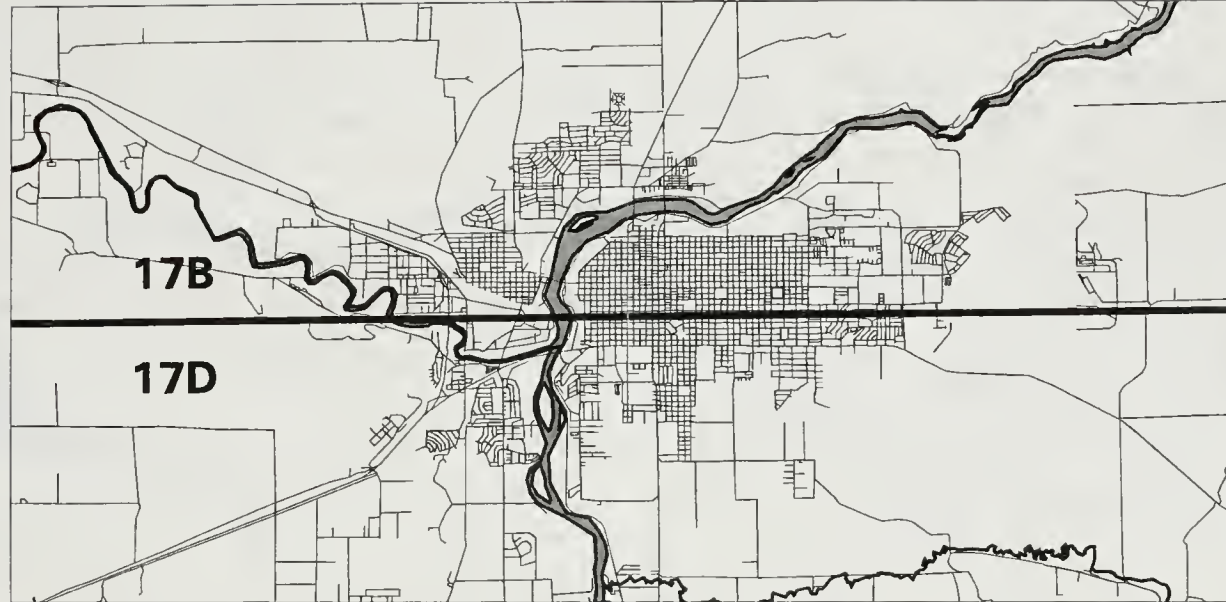




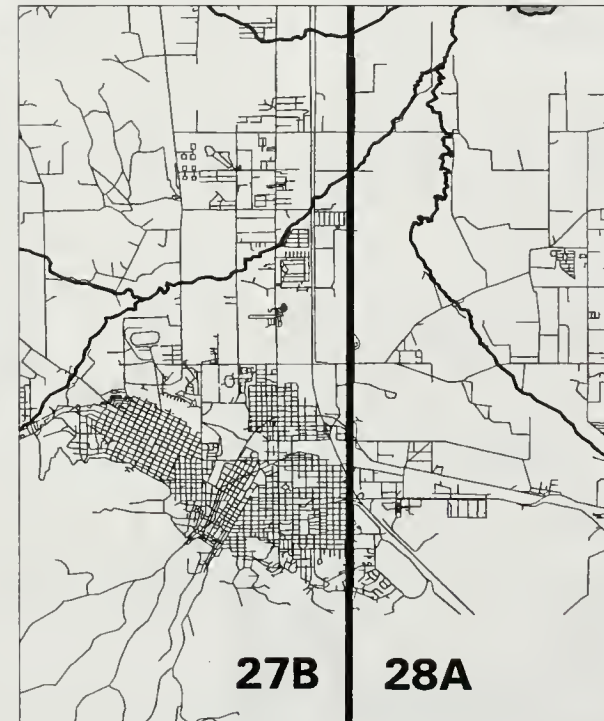
# Great Falls



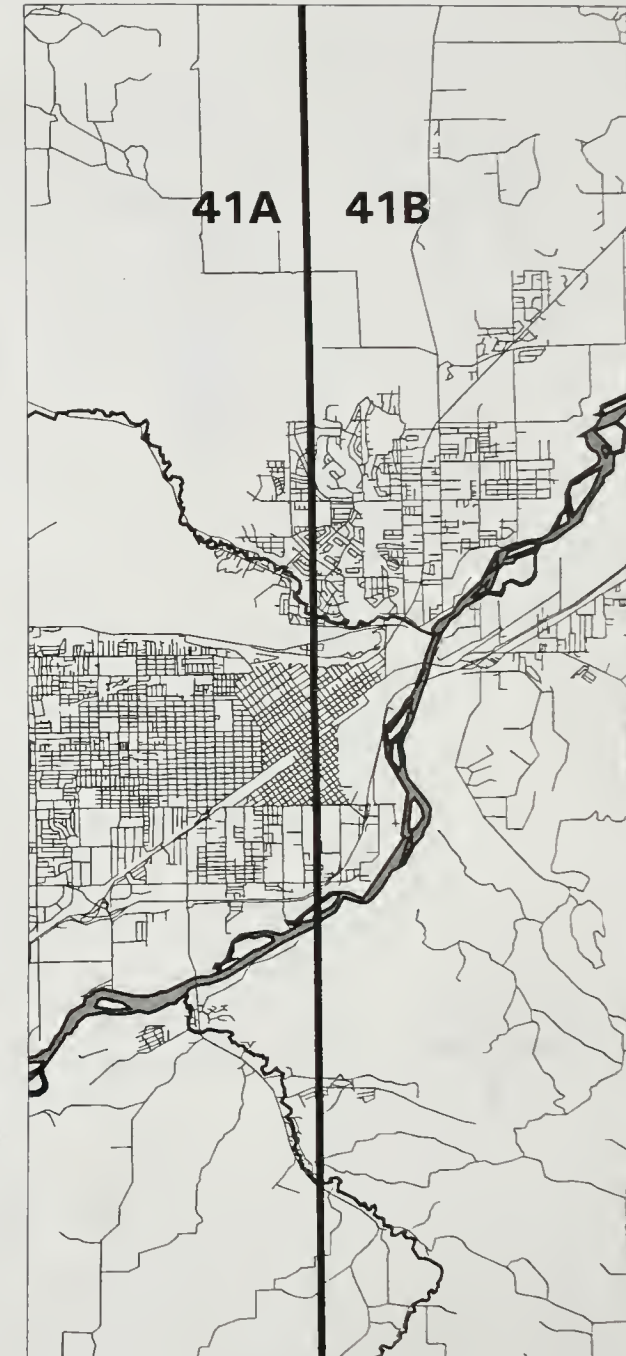
Missoula



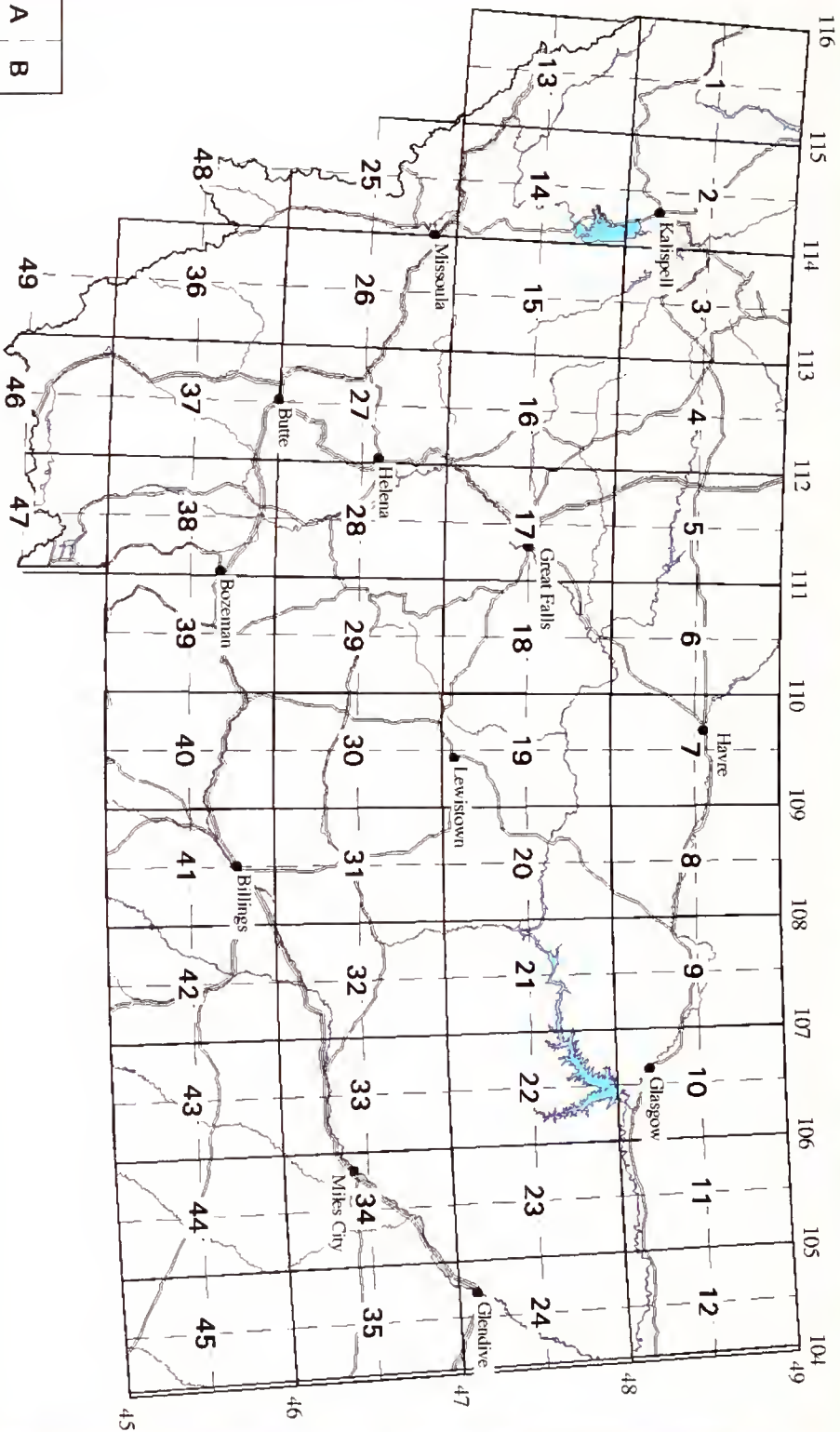
Butte



Helena



Billings



A	B
C	D